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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak-, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraph Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,563.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday		STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P. M.					
14th Nov		SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st	"	MACEDONIA	10613		
28th	"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec		EGYPT	7912		
12th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th	"	OCEANA	6810		
26th	"	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909					
2nd	Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th	"	MARMORA	10609		
23rd	"	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th	"	PERSIA	7951	VICTORIA	6322
6th	Feb	SALSETTE	6000		
13th	"	ARCADIA	6603	MOREA	11000
20th	"	SALSETTE	6000		
T. 27th	"	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 4th	Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th	"	EGYPT	7913		
20th	"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th	"	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st	"	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
T. 3rd	Apl.	MACEDONIA	10613		
T. 10th	"	PERSIA	7951		
17th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th	"	MOREA	11000		
1st	May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th	"	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
T. 22nd	"	EGYPT	7913		

T.—Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Lodcevich	16th Nov 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PPAGA	3,905	G. Gillimber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PPAGA	3,905	G. Gillimber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PPAGA	3,905	G. Gillimber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,242	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nesbeda	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	3,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	3,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	4,990	B. Belmarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steame of the Company which takes about 4 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to
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Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 9th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Tues. 12th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 13th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

7th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov, 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Bastide	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—
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Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov, 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec, 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov, 1908,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pesione	17th Dec, 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TOTOMI MARU	..	R. Smith	5th Nov	17th Nov,
YETOBOFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov,
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	26th Dec,
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec	1909. 7th Jan

For Freight apply to—
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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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Crystal face	275
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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MACEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR, per s. s. "SOFALA," from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 10th November, and will discharge in Dock.

(2). Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3). The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents,
BOMBAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHURSEDJI NASURWANJI WADIA, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client free from incumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments situate at Ferguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly in the Schedule hereunder written described.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land and hereditaments or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to us the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, at our office at Esplanade Road, Fort, at the expiration of which time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Forasland or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 998 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 16,17,18, Collector's New No. 12791, and New Survey No. 33137, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Kashinath Dewji Dhuru & Co., on or towards the West by a "Gowan," on or towards the North by the land of Dadoba Ramchan! and on or towards the South partly by the land of Gal le Saheb and partly by the land of Vithoba Harichandji,—Dated the 9th day of November, 1908.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR, CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Purchaser

APPLICATIONS are invited from Electricians competent to supervise wiring work, and to run Electric Light Plant. Applicants should state age, experience and salary expected.

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Public Works Offices,
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Dimensions 21'—0" × 6"—6½" × 9'—8" overall.
Wheels, Cast Steel.
Body, open rail Sides and tail board with fixed wood roof canopy extended past funnel.
Further particulars on application.

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H. H. The Maharaja of Rewah.

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They are self-adjusting.
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25 YOUNG AND CLEVER ARTISTES 25
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IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable DIAMOND and GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mrs. E. B. Horley alias Banvard, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, ear-rings, pendants, gold curb bracelets, bangle, dollar brooches, gold and enamelled watches, necklaces, silver belts and purse, cash box and other odds and ends.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured, piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a lady and others such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safes, dining table, chiffonier, chest-of-drawer, hatstand, rich carved black-wood book case, 7 by 4½ft., suitable for home present.

1 lot harness saddle collars, reins, etc.
78 pair boots and shoes.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of D. B. B. L. gun by James Woodward and Sons, S. B. B. L. guns by Remington Arms Co., and by Army and Navy and model rifle six chamber revolvers by Webley and Greener, swords, cartridges and gun cases.

By order of the Post-master General.

Lot of Canvass and drill bags, leather wallets and delivery bags, etc.

Under instructions from the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Loan and Deposit Society, on account and risk of mortgagors.

1 D.B.B.L. 577 Big Game Express Rifle, expressly made at a cost of 41 guineas.
1 Do. 580 Express Rifle by W. W. Greener.
1 Do. 44 Martin safety repeating Rifle for 12 cartridges.
1 Do do. Winchester do. do.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rabber-tyred victoria.
1 " " vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, meat safes, teapoys, marble top table, handsome dwawingroom suite of sofas and easy chairs, lined rich velvet with springs, handsome mirror back cabinets, pier tables, corner cabinets, lady's secretariat, easy chairs, rich carved furniture, card table, a sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes and hanging presses, ward robes, bentwood chairs, chest of drawers with mirror attached, iron safe on stand, rich Durrie and Brussel's carpet, telescopic hall lamp, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, English ice box, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. Foster, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the effects of the late Mr. Moriz Pfaff consisting of gold locket, ring, pencil, studs, silver watches, links, chain, silver inlaid old swords, daggers, battle-axes, photo albums with photos, books, boots and shoes, hats, golf clubs, trunks, warm silk and cotton wearing apparels, Field glasses, dressing case, hand bag, ice-box, gramophone with records, overcoat, rugs, towels, sheets, shirts and other sundries.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Temker Street, near Sir J. J. Hospital.

High Court Suit No. 475 of 1908.

Bawa Ibrahim Dada .....Plaintiff,
vs.
Khatizabai, widow of Abdul Karim and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent order herein dated 17th day of October, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of November, 1908, the following valuable landed property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 169 and 8-0 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1244, New No. 8411, Old Survey No. 2355 and New Survey No. 3609 together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward, No. 159 and Street Nos. 106, 108 and 110 and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Temkar Street at Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Temkar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Janbai, widow of Abdulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Mani Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao, Land and Mehta, Solicitors for the said Receiver at their Office in 14, Hummum Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE of very rare and choice palms, etc., a Rare opportunity for lovers of palms.

On WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Walkeshwar Road, opposite the Government Band Suarters near the Police Chokay.

A collection of rare and very valuable, palms, etc., such as Stevensonia-Grandeflora, Frechardra-Gra-Grandis, Prechardia Pacifica, Hyporbia, Latania, Areca, etc., also Alocacias, Draecnas Marantas, Crotons, Ferns, etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

P. S.—In the above collection of palms, most of them have been awarded first class prizes in the Bombay Exhibitions of Plants.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PEARLS AND EMERALDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Tricamdas Gordhundas & Co. and on account and risk of Hemchund Gagulchand.

Parcel No. 22—1 Bunch, 16 strings, 105 white pearls, about 94 chows, 113 carats.
On account and risk of Vadilal Chunilal:—
Parcel No. 88—1 Bunch, 15 strings, 87 white pearls, about 63 chows, 85¼ carats.
On account and risk of Nemchund Navalchund.
Parcel No. 42—1 white drilled pearl, about 137 chows, 14½ carats.
Parcel No. 46—1 white drilled-pearl, about 7 chows, 3½ carats.
Parcel No. 38—1 Bunch, 15 strings, 97 white pearls, about 187 chows, 150 carats.
On account and risk of Khimchund Nalidas:—
Parcel No. 51—Contains 4 bundles undrilled 32 white pearls, 125 chows, 69 carats.
Parcel No. 57—Contains 9 strings, 50 white pearls, 180 chows, 102½ carats.
Parcel No. 71—5 Bunch, 5 strings, 20 white pearls, 120 chows, 57 carats.
Parcel No. 38—Contains 6 bundles, 394 buttons pearls, 103 chows, 170½ carats.
On account and risk of Mr. Surajmal Himatlal:—
Parcel No. 99—1 bunch, 8 strings, 32 white pearls, about 341 chows, 125 carats.
On account and risk of Mr. Ghellabhai Manchund:—
1 bunch, 19 strings, white pearls about 100 chows.
The above is now on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Noorudin and Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TH'S DAY-MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable jewellery consisting of neck'aces, bangles, head ornament, shirpage, etc. set with diamond, pearls, emeralds and rubies, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
SALTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	(Sa-)	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor		Shanghai.
Calcutta	Penang.		Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.		Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.		Yokohama.
Colombo	Samarang.		Kobe.
Penang.	Soerabaya.		New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Manilla.		
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpind

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French mail steamer Australien, 3,543 tons Captain C Baretge sailed on Saturday for Noumea &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Vaux Hall 2,345 tons, Captain P N Bradhering sailed on Saturday for Manchester with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Rehmani, 1,872, tons Captain A Gaddie sailed on Saturday for Jedah with 789 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga 1,608 tons Captain H Bamber will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Maj and Mrs Taylor and infant, Mrs A J Cole, Haji Mahomed Rashid, Mr B C Sethna, Mr Yohan, Mr Reuben, Miss Simhon, Mr and Mrs Nataf and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon 3,079, tons, Captain R Lowe sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Port Trust new dredger Jinga 401, tons, Captain Wm. Rodick arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow having left that port on September 12.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga,951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 37 cabin and 271 deck passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G Belsits arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain M Jacobsen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mikindyany via Zanzibar with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 204 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence ... Lt E Stocken ... ... R I Marine
H M S Redbreast ... Lt Domir ... Shuter ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 7.

Alcana ... 2311 Morgan ... W & A G & Co
Arcadia ... 3574 Hayward ... P & O Co
Bahadur ... 2936 Dubbin ... T Morrison & Co
Brant ... 1519 Evenson ... W & A Graham & Co
Badrie ... 1643 Baldwin ... Jeddah ... 16-11 G Jeewajee
Congella ... 2022 House ... R A Willis
Clematis ... 1329 Davies ... James Mackinnon & Co
Crusader ... 2759 Melburn ... R A Willis
Cintra ... 1917 ... Kaselburn ... M M & Co
Delta ... 4180 Snow ... P & O Co
Frankley ... 2618 Yell ... T M & Co
Hydra ... 860 Siqueland ... W F Campbell & Co
Haidari ... 1563 De Lorme Jeddah ... 10-11 B & P S
Inchhorva ... 2572 Nicholas ... T Morrison & Co
Ipswick ... 515 Webb ... S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ... 2092 Kerr ... W & A G & Co
Kt Templor ... 4601 Gihilt ... W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon ... 316 Butler ... M M & Co
Lotusmeri ... 2491 Wilson ... Cory Bros Co
Landaura ... 2157 Abbott ... M M & Co
Melbourne ... 2394 Stafford ... Finlay Muir & Co
Macedenia ... 5245 Bennet ... P & O Co
Nawab ... 2041 Olden-Col ... T M & Co
Overdale ... 2210 White ... T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo ... 2791 Pickering ... F M & Co
Sanctoria ... 2378 Ward ... The Bombay Co
Shah Najam ... 2751 Foster ... Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz ... 2523 Baldwin ... Shah S N Co
Strathdee ... 2846 White ... Baltimore W & A G & Co
Scalds ... 3438 Brown ... M M & Co
Strathfillan ... 2816 Hilton ... W & A G & Co
Singapore ... 2736 Taylor ... K Nixon & Co
Urlana ... 3384 Brooks ... N F ... M M & Co
Uganda ... 3496 Kilpatrick ... M M & Co
Wearmouth ... 2339 Catto ... The Bombay Co
Zambesi ... 2415 Baker ... The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	14-11	T Morrisen
B Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen.	K'chi	16-11	W & A G & Co
C & R Devanha	4785	Hide	S'ghai	11-11	P & O Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	24-11	
G Islami	1603	Newby	Jeddah		N F B & P S N Co
H Cona	145	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Rickering	Hull	13-11	F M & Co
L Shah Jehan	2567	Wobb	Jeddah	10-11	Essajee
L Saraswat	1713	Ismail	Repairing		B S N Co
M Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
O Governaur	4129	Burmister	Z'bar	13-11	A Strandes
P Birkhall	2733	Jones	M'brough	9-11	S Smidt & Co
					M M & Co

Offside P

P Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	11-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	13-11 T Morrison & Co
2	Elysia	3394	Haig	L'pool	11-11 W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2631	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11 Florio and R S N Co
4	Ischia	2784	Balsito	S'ghai	17-11 G D Grossis
5	Florida	3029	Harry	M'brough	7-11 J M & Co
8	Bohemia	2307	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-11 A L S N Co
10&11	Cy of Lyden	5693	Whish	K'chi	14-11 K N & Co
14	Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi	9-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Uganda s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, Oct 28
7	Jinga (Dridger)	Rodick	Glasgow, Sept 12
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 5
	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong, Oct 14
	Reichstag s	Jacobsen	Mikindyany, Oct 28
	Anatolia s	Laidlay	Liverpool, Oct 10
8	Dwarka s	Cathush	Basreh, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	H M S Hardinge	Dobson	Karachi
	Quetta s	Cooper	Karachi
	Lusitania s	Ross	Calcutta, &c
	Matiana s	Lowe	Calcutta, &c
	Rahmani s	Geddie	Jeddah, &c
	Marmora s	Weston	London
	Wave Hall s	Brathering	Manchester
	Australien s	Barotge	Noumea, &c

The steamer Waroonga, Bamber, for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Macedonia, for London, &c, began to load on Saturday.

[FOREIGN REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Ceylon, arrived at London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Victoria, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—19 bales wool, R Rampratap; 31 bales wool, T Chimandas; 70 bales wool, R Goculdas; 201 bales wool, Ramjidas; 27 bales wool, M Batia; 109 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales wool, R M Kooka; 70 bales wool, M Ratansee; 25 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 30 bales wool J Karra; 20 bales wool Goathair, Cassum Joosub; 15 bales wool J Moolchand; 48 bales wool W K M Jaitha; 16 bales wool, C Balkisondas; 340 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—3,660 cwts cottonseed and 12,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros 1,000 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,871 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—63 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—12 bales twist W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eleysia s—5 bales twist Graves Cotton and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Eleysia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—10 bales twist K Nixon and Co.
Chupra s—220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.
Florida s—3 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—6,296 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—20 bales twist G Bhawanidas; 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 191 cwts gum A H Mowji and Co; 150 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 48 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 21 cwts kismiss 14 cwts gardaloo 9 cwts angoor M M Essabhoy; 10 cases Indian condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—150 bales twist Framjie Sons and Co

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November.

490 COMMAND.

Lieut-Col Louis P Russell having returned from leave resumes Command from the 9th instant.

491 DRILLS.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B L C Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits, Plain clothes.

492 E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

493 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly. Candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th November.

532.—Detail for the week ending 14th instant.

To-day, Monday 9th instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 10th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Musketry instruction, care and cleaning of Arms.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 11th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 12th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I", "K", and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 13th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday, 14th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

J. E. B. HOTSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 8th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	8	12	46 p.m.	1	8
Suez	8	2	30 p.m.	0	27

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Van (6.11.08.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CAMA—November 6, (Roj Arseswang Maha Khordad), at Bournemouth, Sirosh K. R. Cama, aged 38. (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TURNER—October 23, at Hardoi, the wife of L. H. Turner, I. C. S., of twins (boy and girl).

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—TALBOT—October 31, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Percy Brown, Indian Educational Service, son of Joseph Brown, Esq., to Muriel Agnes Eleanora, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Adelbert Cecil Talbot, K. C. I. E.

BASSETT—McEWAN—November 3, at the English Church, Tuticorin, by the Rev. A. J. Goddard, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Evans, Thomas Arthur Bassett, to Helen Maud, only daughter of Angus McEwan, Tuticorin.

WILKINS—LACEY—October 29, at Penang, F. M. S., Alfred Puddicombe Wilkins, second son of the late C. F. Wilkins, of Manantoddy, Wynaad, to Kathleen Lucy Esther Lacey, daughter of Mr. E. J. Lacey, and Mrs. Lacey, of "Mango Dell," Bangalore.

DEATHS.

BOWER—November 1, at Pondicherry, Margaret Harriet, wife of Henry Bower, of the Postal Department, of heart failure, aged 33 years.

BOWER—November 3, at Pondicherry, Henry Bower, of the Postal Department, from congestion of the brain, due to malaria, aged 39 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache. **CHIRETTONES** do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets. **CHIRETTONES** cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody. **CHIRETTONES** do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable. **CHIRETTONES** are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 5-36m., 5-36a.

St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, Concert and Dance to night, commencing at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Bombay High Court re-opens after October vacation.

Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 10.—Tata Iron and Steel Company, Nawazi Buildings, 3 p.m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 0-26m., 0-16a. Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Wednesday, November 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. New Mofussil Company, 27, Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-41a.

Thursday, November 12.—Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, at 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m., High water, 1-48m., 1-30a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-13a.

Friday, November 13.—Arrival of the Bishop, Designate of Bombay by the mail steamer. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 2-30m., 2-8a. Low water, 8-27m., 7-55a.

Saturday, November 14.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-13m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-34a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 922, of whom 683 were males and 239 females.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 2,197; daily average 70; total of new admissions 954, Parsis, 381; Hindus, 447; other castes 126. The number of children vaccinated was 51.

DEATH OF A PARSI MERCHANT IN LONDON.—We regret to learn of the death in London, on Friday last, of Mr. Sarosh, son of Mr. K. R. Cama, well known as an Oriental Scholar of Bombay. Mr. Sarosh was an intelligent general merchant and resided in England, under medical advice, for the benefit of his health and for the purposes of trade.

FATAL MISTAKE.—On the 6th instant before retiring to bed Vinayek Vithu, (56), a Hindu took a glass of what he believed to be wine as usual, but he soon discovered his mistake. He had taken phenyle instead of wine as that liquid was kept in a port-wine bottle. A doctor was sent for, but he died before medical assistance arrived.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual athletic sports in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute were held on Saturday afternoon in the Institute compound before a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A programme of various interesting competitions was gone through by the students and the prizes were keenly competed for. The Mysore championship medal was obtained by Mr. A. C. Ghose. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Owen Dunn gave away the prizes to the winners.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

ON Saturday afternoon and evening a carefully planned and well-organised entertainment was given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, consisting of an open-air Bazar, Cafe Chantant, side-shows, and an evening concert. All the arrangements in connection with the entertainment had been made by loving hands, and were entitled to every encouragement. The Bazar was initiated by ladies largely interested in the Association, with the object of raising some money to clear off the debt of over Rs.60,000 on the new building of the Association. At 4-30 p.m., Mr. F. J. Clark, vice-president of the Association, made a brief speech, in which he explained the object of holding the Bazar, and requested Lady Hughes to declare it open. Lady Hughes thereupon gracefully declared the Bazar open.

The Bazar Committee was composed of Mrs. Scott-Harland, Mrs. Fido, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Sharp, Miss E. Hartle, and others. The front compound was decorated with bannerets and bunting of varied colours. Three large shamianas had been erected on the space behind the building, under the shade of which stalls had been put up for the sale of useful and fancy articles, electric lights lent a charming effect to the whole scene during the evening. A gramaphone had been kindly lent and operated by Mr. W. G. Cross.

The stalls were held as follows:—Fancy stall, Mrs. Scott-Harland and Mrs. Knight. Flower stall, Mrs. Fido, the Misses Burn, and Mrs. Marsland. Refreshment stall, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Gutteridge, Mrs. Sharp, and Mrs. Anderson. Japanese stall, Mrs. and Miss Gordon. Side shows, Mr. L. McGuire. The Cafe Chantant commenced at 5-30 p. m. and formed an attractive feature of the entertainment. It consisted of songs, musical skipping, duets, with gramaphone selections by Mr. Cross. The programme was suspended at intervals of the exhibition of the "Marvellous Dwarf" in the lecture hall. The dwarf was an artificial figure, which made speeches, and gave songs and dances much to the amusement of the youngsters. The Concert, which commenced at 9-30 p. m., formed another attractive feature of the evening's entertainment. Among the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to its success were Mrs. Reynell, Mr. H. Clark, Mrs. Lee, Miss Russell, Mr. Confort, Mrs. Ben-Hick, Mrs. Cleary, and Senor O. Mori. Upon the whole, the entertainment proved a decided success on which its organisers deserve to be complimented.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday morning in a cloth shop belonging to a Hindu merchant and situated in Chumpa Gully. At about one o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the shop and the Fire-Brigade was communicated with. The Fort engine under Mr. Scott and the engine from Babula Tank under Mr. Linton arrived promptly followed by the manual from Bhuleshwar. The firemen broke open the doors of the shop when the smoke rushed out in choking clouds. Nothing could be seen in the shop and Mr. Scott and Mr. Linton had to crawl on their hands and knees to open the windows to allow the smoke to rush out. Sufficient water was found in the main and the hydrant being available it was not found necessary to work the engines. The fire was put out in about an hour by the water from the hydrant. Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corpse was also present and saved a considerable quantity of goods from the shop which was not insured. The damage to the goods is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000. No damage was done to the building. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained but it is believed to have been smouldering from early evening.

At about six o'clock, yesterday morning, a timber stack, belonging to one Makenji and situated at Tank Bunder was found to be on fire. The fire engine from Byculla and Chinchpogly under Mr. Weston, Head Foreman, repaired to the scene. With a copious supply of water from a stand pipe the men of the Fire Brigade succeeded in putting out the flames in about an hour. The damage to the extent of Rs. 4,000 was done. The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

FIRE ON A RAILWAY STATION.

A FIRE broke out yesterday evening in a store room on the east platform of the Church Gate railway station. A quantity of petrol, from which some non-explosive gas was produced by means of a machine, accidentally caught fire. The men on the station at once came; in the attempt to put out the flames, the machine was broken. Mr. Scott of the Fire Brigade came with the Fort engine, and the flames were extinguished in ten minutes. A ticket-collector, Mr. Savaksh Daruwala, ran up the roof of the room, and removing the tiles, helped in pouring water on the flames below. The damage to the machine is estimated at Rs. 400; there was also damage caused to the room.

MESSRS. ANDREW WALSH, GRAY, AND CO., solicitors to Lord Berkeley, state that the warrant issued by the Oxford magistrate for the arrest of his lordship has now been withdrawn. The warrant was issued in connection with a charge of driving a motor-car at a dangerous speed, Lord Berkeley failing to answer the summons.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 7.

The depression in the North-East angle of the Bay is disappearing, but a large area of low pressure now extends from Deltaic Bengal southward over the greater part of the Bay with the result that rain has again fallen in almost the whole of Burma and skies are heavily overcast.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Port Blair, Moulmein, Toungoo, Yamethin and Lashio, one inch; Tavoy, one and a half; Akyab, seven; Bhamo three.

The disturbance, which has been affecting Persia for the past two days, is now causing clouds East of Baluchistan and in the West of Upper India.

Humidity is in defect in by far the greater part of the country and the temperature is normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 8.

The large area of low pressure, which was over the Bay yesterday, has contracted and now lies over the Eastern half, while within it, a well marked depression has developed off the Arabian Coast.

Unsettled weather thus continues in Burma, where rain has fallen over almost the whole province and skies are heavily clouded.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Mergui and Akyab, two inches; Tavoy, Moulmein and Minbu, one; Thayetmyo and Yamethin, one and a half.

The disturbance from Persia is still giving light clouds in parts of Upper India, but in the rest of the country, skies are generally clear.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the south-west and the north Punjab but over the rest of the division skies are still clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal except for an excess at night at Multan. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity continues normal at Agra and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual at Allahabad and Cawnpore, Winds are south-westerly or west-south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegram has been received from Jacobabad. Skies are clear over the rest of the division. The air is still damper than usual in Lower Sind but contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Karachi and normal at the other stations. Night temperature is normal everywhere. All stations in Rajputana report calms; at Karachi winds are north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India|West.—Skies continue clear. Humidity has decreased and is now in defect nearly everywhere. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in defect over the whole division. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has fallen and is generally low. Winds are northerly at Raipur and southerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-easterly to east-south-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has further decreased and is below the average over the whole division. Temperature is normal except for a defect at some stations at night. Stations in Hyderabad report calms; in the Bombay Deccan winds are generally south easterly or southerly.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of moderate cloud in parts of the Punjab and the fall of pressure in northern India, particularly in the Punjab, where the deficiency amounts to 1-10, inch but no precipitation has occurred anywhere over the rest of the reporting area.

Weather has been fine and is likely to remain so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th November was 29·907 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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Mr. Fatehchand Narandas	25	
A Jarthosti	10	
V. D. M.	5	
Mr. Purshotam Valabji Thar ...	5	
Mr. Mangaldas Purbhoodas	5	
A Bania	4	
Mr. V. N. Pathaye	5	
Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Jussávala ...	10	
Mr. Jal Sorabji Hormusji Jussavala	10	
Mr. Kahanji Vardman	5	
Mr. Runchhordas Haribhai ...	5	
Mr. Mohandas Nagji	3	
In memory of all my dear departed	150	
Through Rewashanker Dadabhai, Borsad	04	
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November 7, 1908.

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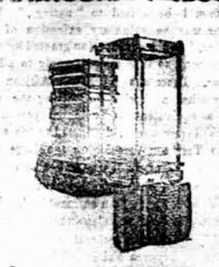
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SOUTH AFRICA PROBLEMS.

Judging from our mail telegrams, says the Statesman," the proceedings at the opening of the South African National Convention were of a most enthusiastic character. Sir Percy Scott and his officers were accorded an ovation, while General Botha, we are told, was greeted with "exceptionally hearty cheering." The particular question which is now absorbing South African interest,and which the National Convention was called to discuss, is of course the question of closer union between the different Colonies; and a Message was read from the King in which His Majesty expressed his deep interest in this subject. The matter is certainly one of great importance, and a brief review of the situation will doubtless interests our readers. At present, then, that portion of South Africa which is self-governing is divided into four separate colonies—Cape Colony Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony. The white population of these four Colonies is not much over 1,000,000 and outside the Cape only the whites have any share in the government. On all hands, it appears now to be recognised that there is a great deal of waste of effort in maintaining four separate semi-national Governments for such a small white population. This consideration alone would probably not suffice to secure the abandonment of the separate Governments, for the members and employees of these different Governments would naturally fear the loss of vested interests which might follow unification. The real driving force in favour of unification comes from the fact that the commercial interests of the different Governments are so closely inter-dependent that some form of central control has become imperative. Cape Colony and Natal are both proprietors of important railway systems, and in each case the profitableness of these State properties depends very largely upon the good-will of the Transvaal, and in a lesser degree of the Orange River Colony. The Cape and Natal are anxious to keep up railways rates in order to obtain a large revenue. The Transvaal is anxious to reduce railway rates, so as to obtain the materials for the gold industry and the food of its population at moderate prices. If the Cape and Natal are too exigent in their demands, the Transvaal can easily provide for its own wants, by diverting its custum to the Portuguese harbour of Delegoa Bay. Commercially the Transvaal is in the dominant position.

On the other hand, the wiser spirits in the Transvaal recognise that, on political grounds, it would be very dangerous for the Transvaal to cut itself adrift from the coast Colonies. Commercial questions are not the only ones which have to be considered in South Africa. There is the tremendously important question of the relationship between blacks and whites, and in all the Colonies there is a growing feeling among the whites that it is impossible to secure a satisfactory settlement of the colour problem, as long as this problem is dealt with on different lines in conterminous Colonies. Therefore on all hands it is agreed that, if terms can be arranged, the four Colonies should form either a Federation or a united government. According to the latest accounts, opinion is drifting in favour of unification rather than of federation. Under a federal system, the expenses of the four separate governments would be maintained at practically the present level, and South Africa would have to face the additional expense of a fifth government. Under unification there ought to be a very great economy in the cost of administration. Moreover the number of men in South Africa capable of undertaking the responsible work of government is limited and if five separate governments are to be maintained there would not be enough good men to go round. Thus the arguments for unification are very great. At the same time the practical obstacles are serious. Not only is there a difference of view with regard to railway rates, which would have to be settled by a compromise, but the finances of the different colonies are in such a position that it would be extremely difficult to make an equitable adjustment. Financially both Cape Colony and Natal are in a bad way. They are faced with heavy deficits, and are forced to borrow money. On the other hand, the Transvaal is enjoying handsome surpluses, and has a much smaller debt than the Cape. The little Orange River Colony is also financially in a sound position. A good deal of negotiation will be necessary before a satisfactory adjustment of these differences can be reached. An even more troublesome difficulty, because of the jealousies it arouses, is the question of where the capital of South Africa should be placed. Cape Colony, as the Mother State, demands that Cape Town should be the capital. It is the oldest town in South Africa, and certainly the most beautiful; but it has the disadvantage of lying at the very extremity of the great territory which a unified South Africa would include. Nor does it seem in the least degree probable that the voters of the Transvaal would for a moment consent to any other capital than Pretoria. Therefore, unless the people of Cape Colony can be induced to sink their pride, and to allow Pretoria to become the capital of South Africa, the scheme of unification is likely to fall through. Last, but not least, comes the crucial question of the coloured vote. In Cape Colony, for many years, the franchise has been colour blind. Every man who has attained a certain standard of education, and possesses a certain amount of property or income, is entitled to be registered as a voter. This system is accepted by all politicians in the Cape. It has secured the relative contentment of the coloured races, and a very dangerous situation would be provoked if any attempt were made to deprive coloured men of their votes. On the other hand, the idea of coloured voters is absolutely repugnant to the Boer population of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, and the Boer prejudices have been absorbed by the large majority of British residents in these two Colonies. In Natal, also, the small white population is bitterly opposed to the cession of any political privileges to the coloured races. In these circumstances, it is extremely hard to see how any agreement can be reached, for it would be very difficult indeed to have a different franchise in different parts of a united dominion. This apparent "impasse" might have been avoided if the British Government had had the courage to adhere to British principles when the Treaty of Vereeniging was being negotiated. It was a wanton act on the part of the British negotiators to assent to the Boer demand that the franchise should be refused to "natives," Even more wanton was the voluntary extension of the word "native," in the constitution granted by the Liberal Government, so as to make it apply to all coloured persons. There was no South African authority, or any other authority, for treating the word "native" as equivalent to "coloured person." If the British Government had adhered to the strict letter of the Treaty of Vereeniging, the large population of half castes, many of whom are almost indistinguishable from white people, and most of the British Indians would have been enfranchised. Judging by the experience of the Cape, their enfranchisement would have led to a general improvement in the relationship between whites and blacks.

THE EXTENSION OF PENNY POSTAGE.

THE "MEDRAS MAIL":—The chief item of interest in the last Report of Mr. Sidney Buxton, the Postmaster-General in England, is the introduction of penny postage with America, which came into force on the 1st October. It is another step towards the complete establishment of penny postage all over the world the cause to which Mr. Henniker Heaton has devoted untiring energy and enthusiasm. Otherwise Mr. Buxton's Report shows a gratifying increase in the amount of correspondence which the English nation carries on and a regrettable decrease in the revenue of the Department due to modern socialistic ideas about wages. It were unseemly that a great Department should underpay its servants but it is ridiculous that it should overpay them; and it appears as if the annual debate on the Post Office Estimate were used principally by the Socialistic Members of the House of Commons to force the Department to raise its scale of wages regardless of what is right and reasonable. Apart from this, the Department has always been and still remains a model of business-like organisation. Its triumphs of the past are repeated, though it may be on a less complete scale, in the case of its telephones and the recent instalment of wireless telegraphy which Mr. Buxton reports. The former now pay for the loss which the Telegraphic Department has always incurred; and the latter is an enterprise into which the Post Office entered of its own accord. It is, however, an innovation.

Post Office officials are no doubt quite eager to accept reforms nowadays; but it must be confessed that Mr. Henniker Heaton has a somewhat different story to tell of them in the past. His article on the "Fight for Universal Penny Postage" in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" is very good reading. He relates the story of a series of reforms which were only carried in the teeth of official opposition. The struggle began in 1886, when Mr. Henniker Heaton moved a resolution in the House of Commons in favour of the whole programme of penny postage which still remains to be completed. The motion was lost but a campaign was at once begun with a view to worrying the officials into agreement. Well supported by the Press, Mr. Henniker Heaton and his friends waged ceaseless war. The Postmaster-General was constantly met with such questions as :—"Why should the postage from England to Australia be 6d. and to India 5d., while the rate from France or Germany is only 2 1-2d.?" The reformers delved deep into Post Office mysteries. The "Times" was persuaded to publish "a list of 60 inland postal reforms demanded by an exasperated public from the mandarins of St. Martin's-le-Grand." The House of Commons was enlivened by inquiries why "mother-in-law" should be treated as one word in a telegram and "father-in-law" as three; why M. P. should be two words and P. M. only one; why the name of a Saint such as St. Pancras should be one word while the hardly less religious Charing Cross should be two. Nor did the hero of the movement confine himself to these embarrassing questions. He learnt by heart, so he assures us, almost every Postal Guide. He visited foreign countries and interviewed their Postal authorities. In America, his project met with much sympathy. As early as 1890 the Postage Committee of the United States expressed itself in favour of penny postage with England and Germany.

In the same year the English Post Office celebrated the Jubilee of inland penny postage, Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General of the day, took occasion at a Post Office dinner to extol inland penny postage but to denounce its extension to all parts of the Empire. The first real step forward was taken when, in the following year, Mr. Goschen in his Budget speech announced a uniform rate of 2 1-2d. to all British Colonies. Then in 1892 the English Post Office after a hard fight, was induced to send a circular letter to the Colonies advocating a univesal 2d. rate for letters and a penny postcard. The circular, however made it clear that the Post Office regarded the penny postcard as identical with the penny post which the reformer were striving after, and that the postcard would be brought in as an argument against the concession of real penny postage over seas. When Lord Rosebery came into office he wrote to Mr. Henniker Heaton to say that he hoped "with all my heart that our wishes may be realised." However, the "Postal mandarins" stood fast against the persuasions of the Prime Minister, Postmaster-General and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the hope of shaming them into action our reformer, together with two wealthy Australians offered the Government a guarantee against loss to the Exchequer by Imperial penny postage. But even that moved them not a jot. Then came the conference of representatives of the Empire "to consider the question of postage within the British dominions." This was in 1898. Mr. Chamberlain had declared, a year previously, that no money considerations would stand in the way of the British Government in cheapening communication between England and the other parts of the Empire." Mr. Heaton made great play with this statement, but the Postal officials had persuaded the Postmaster-General the Duke of Norfolk, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not support Mr. Chamberlain. His statement was described at the second meeting of the Conference as the mere "expression of a wish by an individual statement." Mr. Henniker Heaton immediately brought this to Mr. Chamberlain's notice and begged him to take action upon it. At the third and last meeting of the Conference, a Resolution in favour of Imperial penny postage was carried, for on Mr. Chamberlain's motion the Government gave imperative instructions to the Postal officials to vote for it. Soon after this, the reform was introduced almost everywhere, the main exception being Australia, which only adopted it in 1905.

Any other man would have rested after so great a victory, but Mr. Henniker Heaton was only inspired to further efforts. The well-earned presentations of the Freedom of the City of London and that of the City of Canterbury (which he has long represented in Parliament) were used to continue the agitation. New Zealand adopted the the principle of universal penny postage in 1900 to inaugurate the new century. Italy, Egypt, and United States agreed in succession to the despatch and receipt of penny letters to and from New Zealand. In the meantime Mr. Heaton was attacking the question of Egypt. It was clearly absurd that a letter should go for a penny to Malta, Aden or India and yet should cost 2 1/2d. if addressed to Cairo. This reform was at last accomplished in 1905, and Mr. Hennikes Heaton draws an amusing contrast between the British circular announcing this departure as an exception and the Egyptian circular in which it was announced as a general principle. "So at every stage the British Postal officials fought inch by inch against Imperial, and, afterwards, universal penny postage," But then, Mr. Henniker Heaton has been their life-long enemy!

The last achievement was the postal arrangement with the United States. In 1906 the movement began with a large parliamentary deputation. Again the guarantee against loss was offered to the Treasury, and again it was declined. But the idea was well supported on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bryce put Mr. Henniker Heaton into communication with Mr. Meyer, Postmaster General of the United States, who wrote cordially of the proposal Lord Blyth wrote to the English Postmaster-General:—"While the present Government are striving to pass measures which—no matter how just—are bound to bring them numberless enemies, it passes my comprehension why they should neglect to pass a measure which would only gain them friends and which would bring them nothing but popularity. The English Government at last received, considered and replied to a proposal from the United States. With much negotiation the reform was accomplished, and now Mr. Henniker Heaton predicts that within a year the whole proposal which he brought into the House of Commons in 1886 will have been accomplished. Perhaps he regards Postal officials rather too much in the light of public enemies; but that is natural and excusable. The whole story of the extension of penny postage is thoroughly illustrative of how much a man can do with persevering enthusiasm in a good cause. Fault-finders may say that the penny post has destroyed the art of letter-writting. But it is more certain that its extension has upheld friendships that otherwise would have been broken, intimacies that without it would have been impaired. Whether or not, as rumour says, Mr. Henniker Heaton will be offered a peerage, it is at least evident that peerages have been conferred for less important contributions than his to the happiness and friendship of widely separated countries.

ANCIENT BRITAIN.

The Work of Excavation.

The excavation results of 1907 were of exceptional interest; it may safely be said that they have been surpassed by those of the present year. About a score of sites have been examined in Great Britain alone, and light has been thrown on both the Prehistoric and the Roman periods.

First, work has been undertaken by the British Association on the site of the great prehistoric temple at Avebury, the largest megalithic monument in the country. The visitor to Avebury to-day is first struck by seeing the huge monoliths, which are scattered over the fields, in the farmyards, or by the roadside. Gradually he perceives that almost the whole of the modern village is built on a circular plateau surrounded by a deep fosse; outside this rises a huge vallum, the preservation of which is very striking. As Lord Avebury has said, "The pretty little village of Avebury, like some beautiful parasite, has grown up at the expense and in the midst of the ancient temple." The diameter of the ring is four times that of the ring at Stonehenge, and the stones at Avebury are much larger than those of Stonehenge. The excavations this year have been confined to the great fosse, which at one point has been cleared to the bottom. This is probably the largest ancient ditch in Britain that has been re-excavated. The finds indicate that the fosse was cut either at the end of the Stone Age or at the beginning of the Bronze Age. This period was suggested by Lord Avebury many years ago.

Another prehistoric site of great promise has been opened up near Glastonbury. It will be remembered that the excavation of the Glastonbury lake village was completed last year, after about fifteen years' work. Another lake village has been discovered a few miles away which is several times as large as the first, and the trial trenches were so satisfactory that the excavators report that "there were few spadefuls of earth that did not contain something of archæological value." The site, which stretches over five fields, is five hundred yards long, and there are two groups of hut-dwellings, indicated by fifty mounds in one case and forty in the other.

During the last fortnight ground has at last been broken in the so-called Roman Amphitheatre, whose beautifully preserved banks are an object of wonder to all visitors to Dorchester. Definite results have already been obtained. The floor of the arena has been reached and the discovery of Roman coins and pottery has led to the conclusion that this part, at any rate, was of Roman origin. Whether the huge bank that surrounds it was pre-Roman will probably be decided by next year's work, but before closing the workings the excavators struck a prehistoric pit on the edge of the arena thirty feet deep, probably the deepest archæological excavation ever made. On all three of these sites the excavations will be resumed next year.

Work has been done on Roman sites in the North and in the South. By far the most important results have been obtained at Corbridge, near Hexham, where a gang of about thirty men have been working for months. Visitors to this site, which is prettily situated on the Tyne, have been rewarded by seeing the remains of "the most massive and most extensive Roman building ever found in the North of England," which is only surpassed in strength and size by the Roman baths at Bath. Here, on the site of what was evidently a considerable Romano-British city, well preserved remains of no less than four public buildings have come to light, lying some seven or eight feet below the level of the cornfields that slope down to the river. Two granaries or storehouses, a hundred feet long, with raised floors and splayed openings in the walls for ventilation, are the largest structures of the kind found in this country. In one of the splayed openings a mullion was found in position which has been described as "perhaps the oldest mullion in the world." Hard by lie the remains of a large fountains and parallel with the ganaries is the structure already mentioned, fifty yards square, built of massive stones with marginal dressings so closely fitted that (as Mr. Forster expressed it when he first uncovered the building) it was difficult to find the joints with a knife. A fallen arch consisting of about forty worked voussoirs many lying together just as they had fallen evidently marks the position of an important entrance. Round the sides are chambers twenty feet square, so that the whole structure suggests something like the Forum at Silchester or at Caerwent; but it will be better to wait till the rememainder is uncovered next year. The escavation of these buildings has yielded a fine collection of pottery and other relics and many hundreds of coins. To the surprise of the excavators fragments of first-century pottery have turned up, and Dr. Haverfield has hazarded the conjecture that "Agricola may have spent a night or two at the place." There is evidence that Corbridge was an important base in the Antonine period, and the coins indicate that it was abandoned towards the close of the fourth century. Among these coins the group that has naturally excited most interest is a hoard of forty-eight gold coins in good preservation found (with a gold thumb-ring) in a wall, wrapped in lead foil. They range from Valentinian to Magnus Maximus, and thus confirm other evidence in favour of the evacuation of the place towards the end of the fourth century. Since then if we except squatters, who have left some evidence of their temporary occupation of the ruins, the Roman city of Corstopitum seems to have been uninhabited.

The excavations begun last year at Pevensey have been continued. This is the first time that a systematic examination has been made of one of the "forts of the Saxon Shore." There were nine of these forts erected by the Romans on the south-east coast as a defence against the Saxon pirates in the fourth century. Last year two of the gates at Pevensey were examined, and a tile-stamp was found bearing the name of the Emperor Honorius, and also the word Andria, which was possibly the Roman name of the station. This year interesting results have been obtained by clearing out one of the Roman wells. Six of our forest trees have been identified, including the beech, which is now known to have grown in this island in Roman times, and twenty-three of our common plants, including the henbane, not hitherto found on Roman sites. These have been identified by Mr. Clement Reid, who has also been drawing up a flora of Roman times from the evidence of the wells at Caerwent. Both this year and last remains of the domestic cat have been found at Pevensey in such a position as to leave no doubt that they date from the Roman period. These bones, like those from Silchester, are rather small, otherwise they point to an animal similar to the cat at the present day.

Four other sites in the South remain to be mentioned. At Silchester the east gate has been uncovered, and the plan of the Romano-British city, still known locally as "The Ruins," is now virtually complete. At Caerwent the foundations of a temple about forty feet square have come to light. About twelve miles away the excavators on the site of the legionary fortress of Caerleon have turned up a number of tile stamps and a statue dedicated to Mercury. Lastly, the work at the Roman site on Lansdown Hill near Bath, has again yielded finds in the shape of three more stone coffins containing human remains, and four barrows have been opened near the racecourse at Bath, with interesting results.

It remains to speak of sites in the North, other than Corbridge, where the work of the spade has been in progress. The important finds at Ribchester have already been noticed in these columns. The building of the new Telephone Exchange in St. John-street, Chester, last July exposed a fine piece of the south-eastern corner of the Roman fortress of Deva. A rare opportunity was afforded at the moment for examining the massive rampart to its foundations. A portion of this is to be kept permanently exposed that the public may visit. At Castleshaw one of the most interesting results has been the opening of a deep pit of similar dimensions to those found in such numbers at Newstead—i.e., about eighteen feet deep. These pits have yielded most valuable relics elsewhere, but the results in this case were somewhat disappointing. A coin of Hadrian, remains of Roman leather shoes, and some other small relics were all that the Castleshaw pit produced, and it is not easy to decide if this was a well or a refuse hole. In the early part of the year some chance digging a few miles north of Lancaster brought to light a large Roman kiln. But one of the most interesting pieces of work has been done on a site a few miles south of Skipton. A short distance to the south of the little station of Elslack the railway from Colne to Skipton cuts right across a Roman fort covering, perhaps, between four and five acres. The site is apparently otherwise uninjured, and trial excavations have shown that it was defended by a strong rampart faced outside with dressed stone. Already one of the gateways showing heavy stonework is partially excavated, the small finds are of the usual Roman type, and the site is evidently one of some promise. A committee has been formed, and the intention is to have the site examined on scientific lines. Burwen Castle, as the place is called, lies on the line of the Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley.

Across the Border work has again been in progress on the site of the great Roman fort at Newstead, the largest in Britain. The results, however, bear chiefly on the difficult question of the successive periods of occupation. Three more pits of the earliest period have been opened, and among the small finds are some very fine silver-plated mountings for belts or harness.

The excavations of 1908 have thus produced a rich harvest of results throwing light on the history of our island from prehistoric times. The future perhaps holds promise of even greater things. There is reason to hope that important work will be undertaken in Wales at an early date, and the tendency to map out both England and Wales archæologically, apportioning sections of work to local committees, will no doubt lead before long to a systematic examination of the many sites which lie ready to yield their quota of historical evidence.

MR. JOHN BURNS.

Liberal Attack.

The "Nation," the leading Liberal weekly journal, distinguishes itself on Oct. 24, by an attack on the President of the Local Government Board under the heading, "The Personality of Mr. John Burns."

"The restricted character of the Government's programme of temporary relief for the unemployed," says the "Nation," "must, we suppose, be attributed to Mr. Burns, and will be regarded as the victory of a view unemployment which the President of the Local Government Board holds in common with the bulk of the Conservative and middle class opinion in England, and with a section of the Liberal Party.

"Mr. Burns has been the first manual workman asked to join a British Cabinet. He has been the first Socialist called on to shape the practical policy of one of the historic English parties. The fact that his admission to Cabinet rank coincided with the formation of a Parliamentary Labour Party of great numerical strength, and of thoroughly representative character, formed in the main on the lines of his own action as an independent personality, added weight to his position, and gave him a great, and one would have thought an unmistakable message to maintain touch between the two divisions of the progressive forces. It is, we suppose, to secret that Mr. Burns has been unable to keep this contact, and that if the Government and the Labour Party are in disagreement on the problem of unemployment where they might well have come to an understanding the President of the Local Government Board bears his share of responsibility for that decision.

ENEMIES NOT ALLIES.

"We should have thought that Mr. Burns and the Labour Party would have regarded each other as natural allies. His language has sometimes and suggested that he looks at them as deadly enemies, corruptors of the intelligence and morale of the British workman. He has been faultless in his discharge of the ceremonial dignities of his office. He has, indeed, failed in none of the points where his more malicious critics—and they, we are sure, are few—predicted failure. It appears to us, therefore, the more regrettable that so acceptable a public servant should seem to decline or to despair of the task he was set to undertake. Therein lies a course of danger to the Government and the Liberal Party, and an obstacle to a highly honourable and even brilliant career.

"The line of extreme caution we have indicated is perfectly natural in Mr. Burns, and entirely honest but it would be idle to pretend that while he pursues it he gives the country and the Government the kind of advising and propelling force that the late Prime Minister hoped to find in him."

We understand that the point in dispute between Mr. John Burns and certain members of the Cabinet was with reference to the levying of a local rate in aid of the unemployed. Mr. Burns maintained that such a rate would act in restraint of relief and would prevent the unemployed from securing the full benefits of the money allotted under the Act dealing with want of employment. Mr. Burns carried his point, and was publicly complimented by the Prime Minister on his action.

KAISER'S MOTOR-CAR.

Condition of the injured Woman.

According to latest accounts the condition of the woman who, as reported on Oct. 23, Boulevard edition, was run over and injured by the Kaiser's motor-car last night, has changed for the worse, but there are hopes that her life may be spared.

The Kaiser, on arrival at the palace after the accident, despatched his personal adjutant to the hospital to make inquiries. These were repeated several times to-day. The Kaiser also sent Professor Ilbert, his own doctor, to see the patient.

The chauffeur at the time was driving at the very moderate speed of five or six miles an hour down Berlin's chief promenade, which was packed with people. When the woman attempted to cross the road in front of the Imperial car the roadway was slippery, and the woman fell right under the vehicle. The chauffeur instantly put on the brakes, but in vain; the woman was caught by the front wheels, which went over her body.

A BOOK AND A SHOW.

THE issue in book form of Mr. Paul Woodroffe's illustrations to Shakspere's "Tempest" coincides with the exhibition of the original drawings at the new Baillie Gallery in London. For the purposes of criticism, therefore, book and show may be treated as one, though it should be said in passing that the latter contains also some very charming additional example's of the artist's talent in the form of illustrations to New Testament history and parable, and that in some respects this slighter series is more sympathetically related to its subject and more freshly treated than the work we have now to deal with.

Illustration may be regarded in two ways—either as an attempt to realise the author's idea pictorially, or as a free commentary upon a text, wherein the artist has developed quite frankly his own thoughts and perceptions. In the latter case we cease to look for literal accuracy, but we do, none the less, claim that there shall be no contradiction or hostility between text and commentary; there must be allusion, congruity, and consistent development. Thus you may give to a story not apparently symbolic a symbolic interpretation, but you must not "go back upon it." You may embelish, but you may not strip off except to reveal some inner and recondite meaning. If you are unliteral your additions must mean something and be worth something. An illustrator, therefore, who goes in for the symbolic and non-literal rendering needs a considerable amount of insight and sympathy if his exoursions from the text are not to strike cold, and have, upon the whole, a deadening effect.

Now it is just here that in one or two places fault must be found with Mr. Woodroffe's beautiful commentary on the "Tempest." That it is not Shakspere hardly matters if it has thought of its own to keep it alive; but in certain rather crucial instances he has neither followed nor developed his text and the reason has always been that he has not kept his mind sufficiently on the "qui vive" nor let his sympathy go deep enough. Were his work merely decorative one might recognise in its formal beauty at once its justification and its limitation, but again and again we meet the poetic thought, more often still the lively fancy, together with a curious and nicely suggested combination of character and locality which shows that the artist is a follower of what for lack of a better word, has been called the school of neo Pre-Raphaelitism. But at a certain point there is a lack of fusion and this may best be indicated if we take a case where delicacy of thought and invention have prepared the ground for a success which in the end is just missed. In the beautiful illustration to Ariel's first song we see bright sand-dunes whipped hard by the wind, and away oversea the drift of departing storm; against this the lithe figure of Ariel, atmospheric and thin, stoops from a rainbow's arch and harps at Ferdinand's ear. The scene is admirably devised, but all its magic lies mute, for Ferdinand walks like a stage Hamlet wrapped in thought, giving no heed to the music which, as we know from the text, amazed his senses and drew his feet to its lure. Take again, the illustration to the second song; as a compesition it is charming and conveys well in its dim, delicious light the mysterious depth of quiet seas. But, misled by the word "King" in the just-preceding text, the artist has pictured the drowned father seated upon a rocky throne and holding as sceptre the arm-bone of some other man! This, surely, is a killing departure from the letter to a spirit which gives no life; so also is the unfrayed texture of the dead man's robe, which shows nothing whatever of that "sea-change" which the words of the song have made so visible to the reader's mind. It is in points like these that Mr. Woodroffe "does not give himself sufficiently to think"; the formal beauty of his design too easily contents him, and we are left doubtful whether he has ever really felt the thrill which must necessarily precede any true work of interpretation from one medium to another. In every subject-picture there should be one point of fundamental appeal which all the pictorial values should go to illustrate, and until the artist has found that point he has not found his subject. It is useless for instance, to depict a love scene, even in an orchard heavily hung with apples, if both the lovers are to be painfully afflicted with "the holy custody of the eyes." Such saintly decorum one feels to be out of place—more suited to stained glass than to the story which has given to the world its immortal type of fresh and unembarrassed love. And it is, of course, in stained glass that Mr. Paul Woodroffe is making for himself a name. The faults and the excellences of his illustrations are largely to be explained in that fact, in his technique, both as regards outline and shading, we see the hand of the worker on glass. His colour somewhat arbitrary and harsh except when he deals with mere tints, needs translucence to give it the quality it lacks; his shadows are monotonous and cold. But his design, severe and tending to formality, is always fine in balance, broad and ample in composition, full of dignity and grace; and many things that show coldness of temperament when set forth in picture would, no doubt, find their right setting in the broad lustre of glass. On the "Tempest" his hand has lain a little heavily; he has not caught the indefinable spirit of its magic, which Mr. Moorat has touched so delicately in his settings of the songs; but he has given proof that both as draughtsman and designer he may be trusted, given the right medium, to produce excellent work.

KAISER ON WEDDED LIFE.

Exhortation to his Newly-Married Son.

Berlin, Oct. 23.

At the banquet given at the Castle yesterday evening in celebration of the marriage of Prince August Wilhelm and Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holestein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, the Emperor, proposing the toast of the bride and bridegroom, addressed them as follows:—

"You are about to establish your household and start life together. Life means work. Work means achievement. Achievement signifies striving for others, for the Fatherland, for our people, for our house. After the happy hours of first days and months you will be confronted with the seriousness of life, with its duties as they are performed in our house.

"You, my son, have done honour to our house with your University degree, which has opened to you a civil career; and you, my daughter, will be a helpful support to my wife in her work of charity and love."

CO-OPERATIVE SHIPYARD.

Men's Acceptance of Sir C. Furness's Scheme.

At a private meeting in West Hartlepool on Oct. 24, the men's representatives to whom Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., submitted his co-partnery scheme recommended its acceptance by the local branches of trade unions as an experiment for twelve months. The decision will have to be endorsed by the executives of the trade unions.

Sir Christopher Furness said last night that under his offer he was quite prepared to let the men try the scheme for a year without binding them as to their action at the end of that period.

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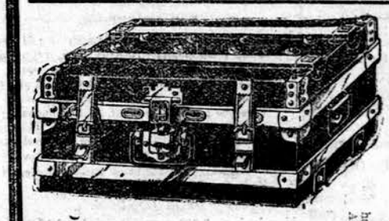

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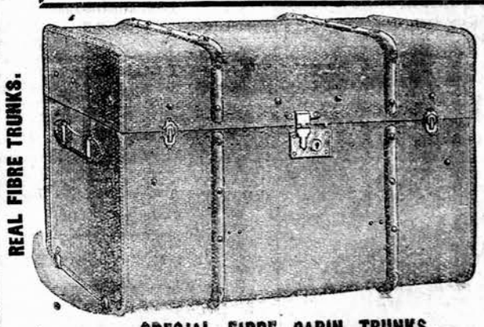

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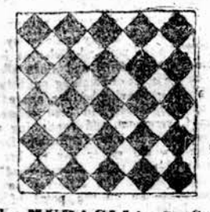

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SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE yatching season of 1908-09 was ushered in most peacefully on Saturday afternoon. There was only a light southerly breeze blowing which gave a plain sail round the course and helped to stretch new sails.

"A" class was conspicuous by its absence, not a single boat being yet out.

There were no entries in the Ships' Boat class, so "C" class opened the proceedings.

Tomtit, Lapwing, Maud, Coralie, Clutha and Valkyrie put in an appearance, Jean and Curlew with the erstwhile Wagtail remaining at moorings. Clutha was first away with Lapwing on her weather and the rest close up. There was much setting of useless spinnakers which let Lapwing away with the lead which she held till South Karanja was reached. It was a clear fetch up to Sunk Rock and Clutha hauling out to windward at once got going and steadily reached away from the rest, rounding the rock with a comfortable lead. Lapwing was next with Tomtit third and the latter began to come up soon after rounding. Lapwing stopped her effectually once but finally she got into second place which she kept till the end. Clutha had a long lead at the finish and won easily, Valkyrie being second.

The chances of a race in "B" class were not very bright as only two were visible till about three o'clock when Trixie was descried in the distance coming out of Sassoon Dock. She just managed to get up in time and Erin getting off her moorings in a hurry before gunfire made the class up to three. Both Pixie and Erin looked very smart with beautiful new sails, Erin being especially trim with a cheerful green washed rake.

The three went off to a straggling start and had a peaceful sail round, Pixie soon taking the lead and steadily increasing it to the end. Trixie kept up fairly well but appeared to be still occupied in fitting out during the race while Erin did not seem to get going at all in the light wind and was a long way astern at the finish.

Prospects for the season are not very good. No new boats and two or three old ones gone. "B" class has lost Sayonara and Peewit is awaiting a buyer. "C" class has lost Meg and in "A" it is doubtful if Isca and Eileen will turn out.

On the other hand there is a certain amount of new blood among the owners which is always hopeful and it often happens that a season which begins slackly improves as it grows older, so we will hope for the best.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.		Entered by	Time Allowances. M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Times. H M S
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	5 15 11½	1 30 11½	
*Maud ...	Scr	Officers, R E	5 17 53	1 32 53	
Coralie ...	3 33	Col H Mead	5 19 15	1 30 42	
Clutha ...	3 33	J J Welch	5 12 45½	1 24 12½	
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Glosterr	5 15 1	1 30 1	
Valkyrie...	5 19	R Walker	5 16 44	1 26 23	

Course No. 4=7·1 miles. Wind W. by N. Strength Light. 1st Prize won by Clutha and 2nd Prize won by Valkyrie.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

*Disqualified.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p. m.

Name of Boats.		Entered by	Time Allowances. M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	Scr	Officers, 116 Mahrattas	5 27 1	1 27 1	
Trixie ..	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots	5 26 19½	1 20 19½	
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall & E Y Watson ...	5 17 9	1 17 9	

Course No. 4=7·1 miles. Wind W. by N. Strength Light. 1st Prize won by Pixie. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SECUNDERABAD CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 5.

Cricket is now in full swing for the Minister's Cricket Cup. The second game in the first round was a two-day one between the Royal Fusiliers and a team from the 43rd Brigade, R. A., on the Secunderabad ground. Some good scores were made by the Fusiliers especially Captain Frederick's 108 and Lieutenant Pope's 103. The Gunners were dismissed in their first innings for the small score of 63, while in their second they only managed to run up 109 runs, the game resulting in an easy win for the Fusiliers by an innings and 189 runs.

The teams were as follows:—

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

First Innings.

Lt Pope, c and b Giles	...	... 103
Sergt Bates, b Rostron	...	... 21
Capt Frederick, c Gidley, b Benyon		... 108
Capt Clarke, c Arthur, b Gidley		... 25
Lt Cope, b Giles	...	... 0
Major England, c Hollington, b Giles		... 20
Corpl Casey, b Turner	...	... 32
Sergt-Dr Franklin, b Rostron	...	... 21
Lt Bomford, b Rostron	...	... 11
Lt Tillard, not out ... } Innings closed		... 2
Pte Hatcher, not out }		... 3
Extras	...	... 23
Total		... 369

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

First Innings.

Corpl Hollington, c Pope, b Clarke	...	7
Lt Hankin, c Cope, b Frederick	...	7
Lt Rostron, c Casey, b Clarke...	...	4
Lt Sinclair, b Frederick	...	2
Tptr Giles, b Clarke	...	1
Tptr Benyon, b Clarke	...	0
Lt Gidley, not out	...	33
Capt Lough, b Frederick	...	4
Capt Wynne, st Pope, b Frederick	...	2
Gr Arthur, c Frederick, b Clarke	...	0
Gr Turner, run out	...	0
Extras		... 3
Total		... 63

Second Innings.

Corpl Hollington, run out	...	... 4
Lt Hankin, c Cope, b Frederick		... 5
Lt Rostron, b Clarke...	...	... 22
Lt Sinclair, st Pope, b Frederick		... 1
Tptr Giles, c Casey, b Clarke	...	... 19
Tptr Benyon, c Frederick, b Clarke		... 2
Lt. Gidley, c Pope, b Bates	...	... 15
Capt Lough, b Frederick ...	...	... 2
Capt Wynne, b Bates	...	... 18
Gr Arthur, not out	...	... 13
Gr Turner, b Bates	...	... 6
Extras		... 2
Total		... 109

DR. FREDRICK E. COOK, WHO STARTED LAST year on an unpremeditated dash for the North Pole, is believed by American explorers to be close to his goal. A letter received from him is dated "March 17, Polar Sea, North of Cape Hobbard." In it Dr. Cook announces that he is making a strait course for the Pole. He has, he adds, plenty of provisions. Dr. Cook started a year ago last spring on a hunting expedition in a 10-ton fishing schooner. When the time came to return in August, 1907, Dr. Cook, to the surprise of his friends, declared he would remain and make a "one-man dash" for the Pole. Of the crew, Rodolph Franke volunteered to stay with Dr. Cook and watch the supplies. Franke has just reached New York, and is confident that Dr. Cook has succeeded is reaching his goal. The Peary Club explorers are discussing relief measures, which, however, cannot be taken before next Spring.

THE PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS AND SALT.

The following Note on variations in prices of food grains and salt, giving the reason for fluctuations in prices in each quinquennium is published in the new Report on Prices and Wages in India compiled in the office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence :—

1861—65. A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours, and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of Western and Central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70. On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American war, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected Western Rajputana and parts of Northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

1871—75. During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874, and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine, than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80. In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78 which affected an enormous tract in Western and Southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the North, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870 received a check in the years 1878—1880.

1881—85. Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90. It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years, for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95. The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought, causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95 was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June 1893.

1896—97. The year 1896-97 was one of intense and widespread famine. The climatic conditions in the autumn were generally most unfavourable, and it was certain by the end of November that famine must supervene over a great extent of the country. It was most severe in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in the Central Provinces, where the calamity was seriously aggravated by the fact that in these territories there had been two previous years of short harvest. The winter rains, however, did good to the greater part of Madras, Bengal, Western India, and Rajputana, and also the greater part of the Punjab. The prices of food had been higher than usual in Northern and Central India before the failure of the autumn rains; but they had been moderate in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay up to September 1896. In September 1896 prices rose suddenly and in October famine prices were reached in Northern and Central India, though in Bengal, Madras and Bombay the highest level was not reached till some months later.

FERRO-CONCRETE which is ordinary concrete reinforced with steel rods or wires embedded in it, is now being turned to use by the shipbuilder, as an article in the "Times" points out. The Italian Navy has recently ordered four barges of ferro-concrete of about 100 tons burden, with double skins and water-tight compartments. They are cheaper than steel or iron vessels, can resist shocks and cost nothing in maintenance. It is also possible that ferro-concrete will be used for armour on warships. This suggestion has been put forward by Signor d'Adda, an Italian engineer of repute. The armour is built up of alternate thicknesses of steel or iron rods with intermediate layers of concrete. Such ferro-concrete armour offer a high resistance to the impact of projectiles, while securing a saving in metal o 33 of even 50 per cent.

BULGARIA'S recent prominence moves M. Hepp to tell the following story in "Le Gaulois" with regard to Bulgaria's fruit, which has always been famed. Years ago, the French Legation in Sofia used to receive every year a letter from a fruit merchant at Agen on the Garonne asking whether the year's crop of plums in Bulgaria promised to be a good one. The representative of France did not take any interest in the plum crop of Bulgaria. However, the annual letter had to be answered. There was a small apricot tree in the courtyard of the Legation; so the Minister used to examine it, and if by chance he found two or three weekly apricots hanging on it his mind was made up at once as to his answer to the enterprising Frenchman and the latter was told that plums would be plentiful in Bulgaria that season. The curious thing about this happy-go-lucky method was that the Frenchman believed all the reports, acted upon them, and made a fortune.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Man From Mexico."

THE pretty little Empire Theatre was once more occupied by a company of London artistes on Saturday night, when Mr. Hugh Ward presented "The Man from Mexico," a three-act farce not previously seen in Bombay. There was a very good house, considering that the occasion was the first visit of Mr. Ward to Bombay, where theatricals are not usually accepted at their own valuation, Mr. Ward's company is likely to have a successful season,—sufficiently successful, in fact, to justify our hope of seeing them here again next year. The Company is certainly one of the best that has visited the East, and last night they merited to a considerable degree the flowery encomiums passed upon them in Colombo and Madras. The Company had the advantage of being thoroughly well up in their parts, having already played "The Man from Mexico" in Ceylon and the South of India, and we believe, in Australia. Consequently the parts were all taken with spirit, and the cues were never missed. The piece was elegantly mounted; in fact, the Company were the first to show the capabilities of the Ravelin Street stage. The furniture was elegant, the scenery handsome, and the dresses in perfect taste, and as the play is one of rollicking mirth from the rise to the fall of the curtain, the presentation of "The Man from Mexico" was entirely successful. The audience got a little impatient at the turning off of the electric light, and the consequent stopping of the fans for a quarter of an hour, on a very hot night, but the effect of the limelight on the stage was almost worth it.

It is difficult to say what "The Man from Mexico" is all about, or, rather, where all the players are supposed to come into the story, but the thread of the thing can be easily told. Roderick Majors, apparently a New York "City gent," when out for a spree, gets into a scrape. On being arrested, he gives the policeman the card of his friend, Benjamin Fitzhugh, who ere long finds himself in Blackwell's Island Jail, with a month's imprisonment to work out. Fitzhugh's wife naturally wants to know what has become of her husband, and so Wykeham, the rightful prisoner, and all Fitzhugh's other friends, conspire to convince Mrs. Fitzhugh that her husband has gone on a trip to Mexico. In this they are more or less successful, and in due course Fitzhugh returns home, on being released from prison, appearing upon his domestic hearth clad in all the velvet plush, gold braid, and tassels and sashes of a Spanish toreador, and with what he believes to be sufficient pidgeon Spanish on tap to convince his wife that he had really been in Mexico. The second act is cast in Blackwell's Island Jail, where the antics of Mr. Hugh Ward as the wrongly-imprisoned Fitzhugh were really mirth-provoking. In a zebra uniform of broad black and yellow stripes the prisoners cut very funny figures, and Mr. Ward made the most of the author's tilts at the prison fare. Through the intercession of Wykeham, who ought to be doing time but is not, the director of the jail shows Fitzhugh many special favours, and Fitzhugh puts on airs in consequence. When the jail man offers him his eighteen cent cigars Fitzhugh sniffs petulantly, takes one, and enquires if they were made in the jail. As to the bean soup he one day, as a special mark of his regard, informs the Jail Superintendent that he had actually discovered a bean in the soup that day. In fact, Mr. Ward never omitted a single opportunity of imparting the maximum of humour to his part. As Roderick Majors Mr. Reginald Wykeham was very lively; and the rest of the parts were admirably played. Miss Grace Palotta was Mrs. Fitzhugh, and she played with skill and energy. Her Austrian accent is not an advantage, especially when she shouts to her returned husband to "Tell us all about it. Come on," but her playing was really delightful; and she sang "Tamence" very prettily. When her would-be toreador returns from Mexico City in all his war paint an opportunity is presented for a very pretty Spanish dance by Mr. Ward and Miss Palotta; and the lady danced with subtle grace and lightness. Another character in the piece who deserves a word of encomium was Mr. Charles Knight as Von Bulow Bismarck Schmidt, the little German who is also wrongly arrested, and is seeking the life of "that pudding-faced Fitzhugh." Mr. knight as the long-haired German was extremely amusing. We should like to see him as Charley's Aunt. Mr. Ryott as the Warden of Blackwell's Island Jail was dignified, and Miss Musgrove and Miss Baxter had smaller parts which they played very well. There were several songs in the piece, and the farce, which will be re-played to-night, is well-worth seeing.

NEW PORT TRUST DREDGER "JINGA."

Arrival in Bombay.

The New Port Trust Dredger "Jinga," of 401 tons, under the command of Captain W. M. Rodick, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 24th September and called at Algiers, Port Said, and Aden. She has anchored off the Prince's Dock. The "Jinga" has been acquired by the Port Trust of Bombay for operations in connection with their gigantic reclamation scheme at the Masagon end of the harbour.

The dredger Jinga has come out from England under her own steam, her engines being capable of propelling her at a speed of eight knots an hour. The vessel is furnished with a suction dredging plant that makes her the most powerful ship of her type afloat. The engines are designed to dredge 2,700 tons of material per hour from a depth of 30 feet and discharge it through a floating pipe line—fitted with steel ball and socket joints and land pipes—to a distance of upwards of 4,500 feet from the side of the dredger.

The pumping outfit consists of large centrifugal suction and discharging pumps directly coupled to triple-expansion surface-condensing engines. A spiral rotary cutter is fitted at the lower end of the suction frame, driven by steel spur gearing by a set of compound surface condensing engines. The suction frame is controlled by independent steam hoisting gear. Bow and stern winches of powerful construction, arranged for the rapid handling of wire rope moorings and anchor cables, are provided. Steam is supplied from four large cylindrical multitubular boilers, constructed to Lloyd's full requirements and fitted with Howden's patent forced draught. The boilers are specially designed for burning inferior Indian coal. The control of the dredger is centred on the operating bridge, so that one man can direct all the operations of the dredger and the pipe line. The living accommodation and the general arrangements are all designed for the vessel working in a tropical climate, special attention having been given to light and ventilation. The vessel is electrically lighted and fitted with a powerful searchlight for manipulating the dredger's pipe line when working at night.

The "Jinga" and her sister dredger were both launched from the works of Messrs. William Simons and Co. (Limited), at Renfrew, in September. Both of the huge vessels were constructed under the direction of the famous engineer, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, and Mr. A. J. Barry of London, consulting engineer to the Bombay Port Trust. In Bombay considerable progress has been made in preparation for the dredging work, so that the two vessels on arriving will speedily be hard at work. The Port Trust workshops have been busily engaged in putting together the pipe line and pontoons and good progress has also been made with some of the moorum banks for forming the enclosures into which the mud has to be pumped.

CHARGES AGAINST A RAILWAY TICKET INSPECTOR.

Judgment and Acquittal.

The Railway Magistrate, Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., delivered judgment at Bandra on Saturday last in the case of Emperor *versus* John Farry, a Ticket Inspector employed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and who was charged, as already reported in these columns, with assault and having outraged the modesty of a lady passenger. The Police conducted the prosecution and Mr. Ferriere, Solicitor, with Mr. Esperance, Pleader, appeared for the defence.

In a lengthy judgment, the Magistrate after stating the story as told by the complainant, Bai Jinnabhai, a Khoja lady, raised the following issues:—

(1) Did the accused assault the complainant?

(2) If he assaulted her, was the assault of such a nature as to outrage or be likely to outrage her modesty?

He decided both of these issues in the negative after a careful analysis of the evidence in the case. In the course of his judgment Mr. Waterfield stated that if the complainant had been cross-examined immediately after her examination-in-chief, he should not have framed any charge under Section 354 as regards outraging the modesty of the Khoja lady, as her cross-examination, which was very ably conducted by the defence, removed all grounds for believing that the accused had done anything to outrage her modesty, and clearly established the innocence of the accused of any attempt to outrage her modesty. There only remained the question whether the Ticket Inspector had comitted a techincal assault or used criminal force in this, that he held her by the wrist and asked her to leave the carriage. The Magistrate said he had to decide between the complainant's version and that of the accused, who stated that she was much agitated when he asked her for the ticket and did not show it properly, so that he had to reach out his hand for it and in so doing may have touched her fingers.

The complainant had stated that the accused was dressed in black and this statement was conclusively contradicted by the statements of Dr. D. A. Demonte, Mr. Ardeshir Gora and the guard. The Magistrate was quite satisfied that the accused was dressed in white and had no hesitation in rejecting the complainant's version of the occurenee. The Magistrate therefore held that in asking complainant to show her ticket, the accused in no way exceeded his duty as Inspector and was entirely innocent of the change of criminal force and assault. The Magistrate, while honourably acquitting the acoused, added that he was of opinion that the complainant had not wilfully made a false complaint and that it was very probable that, as suggested by the defence, the recent murder of a lady who was travelling alone in a train had a considerable effect on the complainant who seemed to be a very nervous woman quite unaccustomed to travelling alone or in any but a third class compartment. In these circumstances, the accused was honourably acquitted.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE EARLY PORTUGUESE IN INDIA.

ON Saturday evening Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, M. A., Solicitor, delivered a lecture in the Gokaldas Tejpal School, Agiary Lane, Bombay, on "The Exploits of the Early Portuguese in India," in the presence of a large audience. Revd. Fr. A. Seither, S.J., presided. In the course of his lecture Mr. D'Cunha said :—

Four hundred years have elapsed since the memorable date of the discovery of the route to India by the celebrated Vasco da Gama. What a contrast between the India and Europe of to-day and the India and Europe of four centuries back. England is the mistress of sea and land, on her wide dominions the sun itself does not set and she is the Empress of India. Portugal, on the other hand, has sunk into utter insignificance, the state of her agriculture and manufactures is deplorable, her revenue does not balance her expenditure, and her colonies are extremely few and insignificant. And yet it was this paltry country that four centuries ago created a new era in the history of the world. It is difficult for us to transport ourselves in imagination to that happy period four centuries back when Portugal ruled the waves. Popular notions as to the reasons which prompted the endeavours of the European nations to discover a sea-route to India have been refuted. Adam Smith's remarks on the point were based on the popular idea. The main reasons which actuated the Portuguese and the Spaniards to discover a searoute to India are essentially of a religious character, viz., the desire of overthrowing Mahomedanism and propagating Christianity. Proofs of this assertion are to be found in the lives and the conduct of the early Portuguese themselves, who were men of an intensely religious character. Apparently trifling facts in their lives bear out the truth of the above remark. The causes of the establishment of the English, the French and the Dutch East India Companies compared with the causes above described. The exploits of the early Portuguese in India are mainly four. The first and foremost exploit is the discovery itself of the sea-route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1498. We have only to fancy to ourselves Europe on the tip-toe of expectation, adventurous sailors plunging into unknown waters on all sides in search of India. Prince Henry the Navigator, discovering places after places on the coast of Africa, but failing to reach India, Bartholomez Dias rounding the Cape of Good Hope in 1486 and turning back without seeing India, and all the perils and hardships of Vasco da Gama's voyage, to realize what a strength of character, what heroism, young Vasco must have displayed in his first expedition to India. The second exploit consists in their having built up a large empire in India within the brief space of 17 years 6 months and 25 days which elapsed between the date of Vasco da Gama's arrival at Calicut (20th May 1498) and the death of Alphonso deAlbuquerque which took place an hour before sunrise on Sunday, the 15th December, 1515. This is seen from a comparison of the map of India in 1498 prior to Vasco da Gama's arrival, and in 1515 on Albuquerque's death. Albuquerque's exploits have not been surpassed nor even equalled by the French and the English. Founded in 1664, the French East India Company possessed, as many as 76 years later, the two solitary settlements of Pondicherry and Chandernagore, and all the influence enjoyed by Dupleix at the zenith of his power in 1750 was not a shadow of that enjoyed by Albulquerque. The English reached India in 1600. Thirteen years elapsed before they could erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad and Cambay; 25 years before they could secure their earliest settlement on the Coromandal Coast, 56 years before Shah Jehan granted them permission to erect a factory in Bengal, 62 years before they came into possession of Bombay, and 83 years before their first abortive attempt to destory the Mughal power; and it was not until 1760 (160 years after their entrance into India) that the English came to be looked upon as anything beyond a nonentity in India. The third exploit is the heroic example first set by Duarte Pacheco in 1504 of the infinite superiority of the European troops over the native forces on the occasion of the famous attack of the Zamorin of Calicut on the Raja of Cochin. Pacheco's heroism described and compared with that of Clive in 1757 at Plassey and Paradis in 1747 at S. Thome. The results of Pacheco's engagement at Cochin compared with some of the greatest battles of the world. The fourth and last exploit is not any one incident but a whole series of remarkable achievements comprised in the life of Alphonso de Albuquerque beyond doubt the greatest hero Portugal produced in that age, and by far the greatest warrior and statesman Europe ever sent down to India. The steps by which he built up the Portuguese Empire in the East reviewed and his character, his ultimate aims and his far-reaching policy described, Albuquerque compared with Clive and Dupleix.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HERCULANEUM.

Past, Present, and Future.

TREASURES OF ANTIQUITY.

Everyone knows something of Pompeii, if it is only from Lord Lytton's romance, but few take an interest in Herculaneum, its sister in misfortune, which lies to the north-west along the Bay of Naples. Pompeii was more lightly buried, and it has been so widely excavated and opened up that visitors can easily see what remains of the city, whereas Herculaneum was buried much more deeply under volcanic mud and lava, and over it stand the villages of Resina and Portici, inhabited by people who are not desirous of having their houses buried in the interests of antiquarian knowledge. The consequence is that though excavations were begun in the eighteenth century, the work has been neglected for the simpler task of opening up Pompeii, and but little has been done at Herculaneum for the last hundred years. Of late, however, attention has once more been directed to Herculaneum, and this autumn two books on the subject have been published; one by Ethel Ross Barker, a handy little volume issued by Adam and Charles Black, with a number of excellent photographic reproductions of statues and busts discovered in the ruins, and the other a more magnificent volume, written by Professor Charles Waldstein and Mr. Leonard Shoobridge, beautifully illustrated with many plates. Professor Waldstein is well-known as the man who has been urging on the Italian Government to spending money on the work of excavation, and he and Mr. Shoobridge tell the story of the past of the city, and of the present state of the site, and indulge in a prophetic vision of the ideal excavation of the future. There is a little too much of the personal element in Professor Wadstein's work, but the account of the city and of the discoveries that have been made is quite admirable.

Herculaneum was probably an Etruscant town, and there is not much to show that it ever was Greek. During the Samnite and Social Wars it underwent varied experiences, and was finally captured by the Romans in B.C. 89, when it became a "municipium." In the first century A.D., Herculaneum was a quiet, genteel, entirely Romanised little town, which owed its presperity to its attractions as a health resort for rich, great folk wearied with "smoke and the wealth and the clatter of Rome." Agrippina the Elder had a beautiful villa there, and Praetors and Consuls lived in the city. Little is known of it until the earthquake of A.D. 63, which ruined part of the town, and left the rest insecure till it was overwhelmed in the final catastrophe of A. D. 79. It was on August 25 that Pompeii was buried in ashes, pumice and stones, and at Herculaneum there was a heavy fall of rain. The sea rushed in; torrents of liquid mud swept down upon the city, choked up the houses and the streets and penetrated into every corner, crevice, and corridor. The superincumbent pressure from the torrents of lava and mud of six subsequent eruptions has converted the original mud stream into a compact mass of rock, popularly known as "tufa," and Herculaneum, lies buried under a solid mass varying in depth from sixty to a hundred feet. The fall of rain must have warned the inhabitants and given an opportunity for escape. Only seven skeletons have been found, and rather fewer portable objects than might have been expected, so perhaps the majority of the inhabitants escaped with some of their goods. The survivors seem to have been received by the Neapolitans. All memory of the town had not passed away, as has often been said, when in 1709 the Prince d'Elboeuf accidentally struck part of the site of the theatre. He extracted a number of statues, but for more important and systematic were the excavations begun in 1738 by King Charless III, of Naples, which were conducted by military engineers. The excavations were carried on until 1779, but the site was then deserted till 1828, when they were resumed. They lasted with interruptions until 1855, and again from 1869 to 1875, and were chiefly concerned with the uninteresting streets near the sea, which are the only portions of the town at present uncovered.

The buidings which have been discovered are the theatre and a few houses near it; the Basilica and two temples opposite to it; the temple of the Mother of the Gods and another unnamed; the house of the Papyri, the houses at Resina and the Columbarium. The theatre was discovered in 1713, in sinking a shaft for a well. Many statues were found and operations were carried on until 1774, when work ceased. The theatre is of medium size, and every part of it within and without, was decorated with statues. The House of the Papyri is so-called because the celebrated rolls of papyri were found in it. They form an absolutely unique library of papyrus rolls, but, unfortunately, proved to consist almost entirely of epicurean philosophy, and by ill-luck the best preserved rolls were those of, perhaps, the least interesting writer in the collection, Philodemus, "an obscure, verbose and unauthoritative epicurean of the days of Cicero." There were also unrolled eighteen Latin manuscripts, but they were all practically undecipherable with the exception of small fragments of a poem about Augustus' Egyptian war. The Library probably contained eight hundred volumes.

Most of the busts and statues discovered are beautiful and artistic, and provide us with types, either originals or copies of works of art ranging from the sixth century B. C. down to almost the end of the first century of our era. The photographic illustrations in both books show us what splendid specimens were discovered, and to what a pitch sculpture in stone and bronze had been carried. The busts are wonderfully fine, and absolutely lying portraits, and such examples as Mercury in Repose, the Wrestler, the Sleeping Faun, and the colossal marble statue of Augustus can hardly be surpassed. The frescoes are also wonderful. There are some half-a-dozen representing life-sized figures, but the remaining four hundred are small portions of the decoration of entire walls. Large pictures were the exception in Herculaneum; the most general scheme of decoration consisted simply in the insertion of medallion-like pictures in the midst of great panels decorated with delicate borders and friezes. Among the other beautiful objects found are statuettes candelabra, vases, cups and mixing bowls, a sundial helmets, trays, lamps, seals, strigils, theatre tickets, and many kitchen utensils. The inscriptions are valuable, many of them relating to the Balbus family. From one of these we learn that Marcus Nonius Balbus who was a great benefactor of the town, built a wall at his own expense, thus confirming a statement familiar to us in our youth.

Both volumes contain bibliographies of Herculanum and lists of the objects discovered in the town. In addition Professor Waldstein's work contains documents relating to the International scheme of excavation, passages from ancient authors which relate to the city, and a guide to the villa suburbana, with plans. It is to be hoped that when the excavations are resumed on a fitting scale, they will be carried out in scientific fashion, and that we shall be rewarded by the discovery not only of further works of art, but also of manuscripts of some of the masterpieces of the ancient writers.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

3-08 Nasan H and Co Bapuji Narayen Kulkarni vs Shamrao Balkrishna Nayek Bhaishunker K and G.

17-08 Jamsetji R and D Tribhowandas Thakoredas vs Rahim Vully Mahomed Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

478-07 Kanga and P Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Oomar Abas Mistry and Sons Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

754-07 In person Khunderao Moreshwar Ninayek vs Adam Auba Patel Mulla and M.

627-07 Jehangir M and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

878-03 Crawford B and Co Robert Godfray Baldock vs George Grant Craig and others Kanga and P

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sokobai widow and others Kanga and P.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M

920-07 Mulji and K Mohunlal vs Bai Parvatibai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

664-08 Madhanji K and C Pragji Vallabhdas vs Valji Peraj Bhaishunker K and G.

210-08 Mathubhoy J and M Jamadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.

582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhanrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.

298-07 Madhanji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1908.

THE INNER LIFE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONSIGNOR COUNT VAY DE VAYA and Luskod, Apostolic Proto-Notary, through Mr. John Murray, has just given us a remarkable book with the above title. The eminent priest laboured in the United States for ten years, mixing freely with people of all classes and nationalities, the immigrant labourer and the millionaire capitalist and, regarding all from an impartial standpoint, his observations ought to prove acceptable to all true Americans, though his outspokeness may at times startle them. The activity, diligence, money-making and spending, thought and intelligence, spiritual aspirations and higher ideals of the country were Count Vay's special subject of study. The mentality of the people and the psychology of the country is what he attempted to consider. From the moment of embarking on the long and eventful voyage, the company of more than two thousand emigrants furnished him with a unique opportunity of observing the moral and physical conditions of the incongruous and primitive horde of people which helps to increase and renew the population of the United States. "What a contrast," he exclaims, "between their humble commencement and their subsequent progress. What struggles at first to secure their daily bread as labourers in the fields, mines or factories, till eventually they succeeded in becoming independent citizens or even attained their ultimate goal and became—millionaires." He marvels at the surprises encountered while examining the conditions of the successive steps of the social ladder and confesses it difficult to define which of those steps furnish evidence of the strongest individual contentment and the greatest social stability; but it is evident, on the one hand, that the lot of the workers without capital or other resources is a very hard one, and, on the other hand, that the exclusive possession of colossal wealth is far from assuring the common happiness. Social evolution the Monsignor regards as one of the most startling phenomena of our time.

On the great centre of the iron and steel industry, Pittsburg, where stand the innumerable foundries of "the famous, or infamous, Steel Trust, that monstrous industrial excrescence," Monsignor Vay pours out the vials of his wrath. It is like the nether world of Pluto, the Valley of Hades—of eternal night. "Only the imagination of a Dante could define the horrors of a hell so dreadful as that to be found on the Monongahela." Pittsburg is hell with the lid off, he admits. Like the terrible idols of past ages the implacable iron and steel works must have their daily human sacrifice. Scarce an hour passes without an accident and no day without a fatal disaster. "But what avails it if one man be crippled, a life extinguished among so many, when each place can be filled from ten men, all eager for it?" Newcomers, principally foreigners, camp out in sight of the foundry-gates, while a little further away others are arriving with almost daily regularity—thousands of newcomers to don the fetters of slavery. The work is of such a nature that American citizens will not undertake it. Only immigrants, rendered desperate by circumstances, take up the degrading means of earning their daily bread. He who comes from the shores of the blue Adriatic or from the sunny valleys of the Carpathians, without means must perforce seek and obtain work. He knows neither the language nor the customs of the strange land and is at the mercy of the tyrannous Trust, which gathers him into its clutches and transforms him from a free being into a regular slave. The American-born will have none of it. The alien, however, unable to discriminate, accepts the cruel degradation and uncomplainingly, unquestioningly, performs such revolting tasks as are scarcely offered to Americans and which the yellow Chinaman and the black negro decline to undertake. The state of the alien immigrant is worse even than that of the Chinese coolie.

Boston excites the Monsignor's admiration, so strangely is it in contrast to Pittsburg and New York. Public instruction throws a very interesting light on the internal life of a people; for a young nation it is doubly important that the schools where her sons receive instruction should be satisfactory in every sense. Universal freedom is as much a characteristic of American schools as it is of the nation. The State has little or no power over them. Boston's educational institutions are already showing signs of material progress. American youth and public school life are on the English principle, forming a well-organised society of their own. Every scholar is responsible for himself and this apparent freedom induces an early feeling of self-respect. Superfluous restrictions, which always provoke reaction, are avoided. Offences against morality, nevertheless, are punished with inexorable severity and the smallest fault of this kind is often followed by expulsion from the institution. Grounding in morality forms one of the strongest and most valuable sides of the American school system. Art and literature, Monsignor Vay regards as still in their infancy, so is commercial morality. The system of education in the States, in the view of Monsignor Vay, is incontestably well suited to make men strong and to arm them for battle; but it is evident that in such conditions there is not much leisure for bringing out higher sentiments and refined thought. Metaphysical qualities and spiritual matters will be cultivated by another generation. For the present life means, more or less, labour, and the conception of work as more or less identical or synonymous with existence, is, with the evolution of thought, the essential characteristic and force of the nation.

THE FOREMOST AMERICAN MAN OF LETTERS.

The mail brings news of the death of Charles Eliot Norton, the foremost American man of letters of his time, at the ripe age of eighty-one. Norton was perhaps the best known American literary man in England, and was for a long time a living link between the two countries and its best men. Though a man of great abilities himself and the author of several notable books, he will be best remembered by posterity, as he was best known in his own generation, as the intimate friend of great Americans—Emerson and Lowell, and still greater Englishmen, Carlyle and Ruskin. His reminiscences and recollections of friends have not been published, though we hope as yet he has left behind the literary record of friendships which have been quite unique. Whenever it is published the book will be most interesting. He was well fitted to play the part of Boswell to these great men in the best sense, though in his lifetime he did not think fit to appear before the public in that capacity. As literary executor of James Russell Lowell, he edited and published his letters and some posthumous essays, but did not publish a full biography which he was exceptionally well fitted to write. With Ruskin, too, he was on intimate terms and was appointed literary executor by that brilliant writer. An affinity of tastes and pursuits brought them together, for both were passionately fond of the fine arts, especially architecture. Both drew their inspiration from Italy, especially Venice, and Norton's books on travels in Italy and his studies of the churches of Venice and Florence are worthy to rank with Ruskin's own. Indeed, his admirers called him the American Ruskin. He had nothing, however, of the peculiarities or eccentricities of that man of genius.

Born in Cambridge, the capital of Massachusetts, he was educated at the well-known University of that place, Harvard, in which he was afterwards Professor of the History of Art till his retirement ten years ago at the age of seventy. With his friend Lowell he edited the "North American Review" for several years during the eventful time of the Civil War. He visited India so long ago as 1847, and it is interesting to note that he wrote his impressions of Bombay as well as a notice of our great citizen of those days, Sir Jamsetji the first Parsi Baronet, in the same review. Bayard Taylor, another famous literary American, when he came to Bombay in 1853, was shown these articles by the Baronet's son while visiting the family of the Parsi philanthropist, and was struck by the kindly enquiries about Norton in Bombay. Norton published an excellent translation in prose of Dante's famous poem, which is highly spoken of by critics of the great Italian poet. His position among Dante scholars was recognised by his being appointed President of the Dante Society. With Carlyle also he was intimate, as was natural in such a great admirer of Ruskin who acknowledged that genius as his great master. Norton like many people was greatly disappointed with Froude's presentment of Carlyle in his biography, which he called most unjust to the great man. It is to be regretted that he did not give us another biography of Carlyle. But he gave us Carlyle's correspondence with Goethe and Emerson, which is in several ways most characteristic. He also edited afresh Carlyle's own Reminiscences which Froude published immediately after his death, and in this edition he showed Froude's careless and almost culpable manner of handling Carlyle's manuscript. The controversy started in 1881 over Froude's method of editing and presenting Carlyle to the world has been scarcely ended even now; and in this controversy Norton played a prominent part as an assailant of Froude. With other men of note in England Norton was also in close relation, and the life of the late Sir Leslie Stephen, recently published, contain many letters which show what tender and enduring friendships Norton had formed in the course of his long life.

ELECTRICAL STANDARDS.

The work of the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards is completed and the decree goes forth, to find endorsement from the several Governments concerned, that the magnitude of the fundamental electric units, the ohm, the ampere, the volt and the watt shall be determined on the Electromagnetic system of measurement. As a basis for legislation in different countries the adoption of the international ohm, ampere and volt, according to definitions in the Report of the Conference, is recommended. When the respective Governments have agreed to the recommendations arrived at by the delegates in Conference, it is further proposed to establish an international electrical laboratory which shall maintain international electrical standards and it is hoped that the Governments interested in such matters will assist in creating this institution. The Conference adopted the idea of establishing a permanent international Commission, and Lord Rayleigh thereupon appointed a committee of fourteen representatives of Japan, France, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, Austria, Italy, the United States, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, to advise on the formation of the permanent Commission. Another suggestion that looks like a tentative insertion of the thin end of the wedge of reform in the system of weights and measures, was made during the Conference. It was proposed that "if deemed advisable" measures should be taken towards combining future electric Conferences with the International Conference on Weights and Measures. This idea is by no means unpopular among engineers of every type whose work the application of the decimal system would simplify enormously. The meetings of both the International Electric Conferences held in London in October were marked by a scientific economy of oratory which other conferences and committees would do well to imitate.

SITAL ROY has been released on bail of Rs. 10,000.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ is billed to sing at the Town Hall on November 25th. The plan may be seen at Messrs. Rose's.

PARTICULARS are published in the "Gazette of India" of an International Exhibition to be held in Turin in the summer of 1911.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" were :—Sir and Lady Cable, the Hon. Mr. Justice R. Knight, and the Venerable Archdeacon F. J. Clarke.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON arrived at Simla yesterday and takes over the Finance Department portfolio to-day from Mr. Meston, who then reverts to his appointment as Secretary. Sir Guy afterwards joins the Viceroy on tour, and visits Lucknow on his way to Calcutta.

CHAUDHRI SULTAN MAHAMMAD KHAN, Barrister-at-Law, Mir Munshi of the late Amir and Compiler of the "Autobiography of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan," has started for the Haj. He is stated to be the first Indian Barrister to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca.

To celebrate Miss Maud Allan's 250th consecutive performance at the Palace Theatre, on October 14, every member of the audience present at the matinee on that date was presented with a special souvenir edition of Miss Maud Allan's forthcoming book, entitled "My Life and Dancing."

REMARKABLE photographs of the new comet which have been obtained at Greenwich Observatory show that changes are occurring in its tail. On September 30 the tail was exceedingly brilliant, but it had disappeared before the next night. A small new tail appeared, and has since undergone strange modifications. It is hoped that the series of photograps will show how a comet's tail is actually evolved.

A GENERAL meeting of the women students attending the higher course for women at Moscow University has decided by 3000 to 53 votes, with fifteen abstentions, to strike. The students of the Tomsk University have decided, adds Reuter, by 369 votes to 119, to cease attendance at the lectures. The council of the University of St. Petersburg have unanimously resolved to request M. Schwarz, Minister of Public Instruction, to repeat (as the law provides) his demand that the university should reopen immediately. If M. Schwarz adopts this procedure, the university must reopen, but matters will then be entirely in the hands of the students, and trouble of the most serious kind is unavoidable. Other universities are anxiously awaiting a removal of the deadlock. The rector of the University of Moscow has issued, says Reuter, a notice stating that in consequence of the obstruction indulged in by the students and their insulting behaviour to the professors, he has been asked by the Council temporarily to suspend the lectures.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE NEAR EAST.

The Recent French Naval Disasters.

MINISTER OF MARINE CENSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 24.

MOVED at last by the increasing dissatisfaction, if not consternation, in the public mind arising from the lamentable series of accidents in the French Navy, the Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution so directly censuring the responsible Minister as to bring about the latter's resignation, although the Premier and the Radical majority did their best to prevent him from taking that course. Several months ago a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry was appointed to investigate the fatal explosion on board the battleship Jena. M. Delcasse, the ex-Minster for Foreign Affairs, who is President of the Commission, presented its report to the Chamber on October 19 and in so doing pronounced a most damaging indictment of M. Thomson's administration of the Ministry of Marine. The same condemnation might justly have been passed upon several of M. Thomson's predecessors in office and, in fact, M. Thomson himself in his very weak defence endeavoured to divert attention from himself by remarking that if the French Navy was in so deplorable a state as M. Delcassé represented, more than one Government must be held responsible. M. Delcasse accused the Minister of systematic neglect of duty in rejecting the advice given by officers of the Jena and others for months before the disastrous explosion, and condemned his procrastination in taking action upon the warnings conveyed in the reports of the naval inspectors. The Minister's negligence in these respects was the main cause of the deplorable state of the Jena and the disaster which resulted. M. Delcasse's vigorous attack concluded with the following passage :—"It was carelessness in responsible quarters that little by little produced in all the departments of the Marine and in all ranks first surprise, then a state of unrest and anxiety, and finally discouragement. This is the origin of all these disasters that have so deeply moved public opinion, of all these catastrophes that have involved so many victims. One wonders if the list will ever be closed. Within three years there have been more disasters than would have been caused by a defeat. The evil is widespread and immense and is rife in every department of our Navy. It is the imperative duty of Parliament to put an end to it. The finding of the Commission declares the necessity of a general and immediate reform. These reforms will take some time, especially as regards the 'materiel.' But that is all the more reason for not losing any more time. Where there's a will there's a way." M. Thomson's reply was utterly inefficient and when he returned to his seat his colleagues and political friends of the Radical Left could not but see that his Ministerial days were numbered. M. Delcasse, himself a Radical member belonging to the Ministerial majority, proposed a resolution declaring that "The Chamber, deploring the acts of negligence noted in connexion with the catastrophe of the Jena and rejecting every addition, passes to the order of the day."

Several friends of the Minister sought to amend this resolution in order to save the Minister from a fall, but the Chamber almost unanimously approved the first portion deploring the acts of negligence. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, then declared that he did not regard himself as in any way responsible for the Jena disaster but that if the Ministry were to remain in office the resolution must express confidence in the Government. M. Thomson, at a subsequent stage in the debate, left his seat on the Ministerial bench and disregarded the Premier's beckoning to him to return. Finally, the Chamber adopted the first part of M. Delcasse's resolution with the addition of expressing confidence in the Government to carry out the necessary reform. The British system of Ministerial solidarity, under which the whole Cabinet resigns should an adverse vote be passed against one of its members, does not obtain in France where a Prime Minister makes no difficulty of shedding one or two of his colleagues who may be displeasing to the majority. M. Thomson, who resigned immediately after the House rose, has been replaced by M. Alfred Picard, an eminent engineer, a man of great and many sided ability who has rendered important services to France at home and abroad. This appointment did not, however, pass unchallenged even in the Cabinet itself where certain Radical-Socialist Ministers regarded M. Picard's views as not radical enough. He is moreover a man utterly independent of all Parliamentary groups either in the Chamber or the Senate. Their opposition was, however, abandoned when they learned that M. Picard had no intention of dissolving the trades unions of the arsenal workmen. The new Minister is reported to have declared to a Press representative that he hoped to put an end to the waste of every kind that exists in the French Navy and to the confusion that prevails in the organisation of the principal machinery of its administration. Every friend of France will wish him success in what cannot fail to be a most difficult and uphill work, considering the want of discipline and general laxity engendered by the Socialistic ideas so long prevailing in many branches of the French administration.

The sudden outbreak of the crisis in the Near East had the effect of diverting attention to a considerable extent from affairs in Morocco although the situation in that quarter remains far from satisfactory either for France or Spain or the Powers disinterestedly desiring the successful accomplishment of the Franco-Spanish intervention which was sanctioned by the Algeciras Convention. Hence the Casablanca incident which at first presented such a menacing aspect, dropped to a secondary rank in public interest. Nevertheless this matter cannot be regarded as dead and may at any moment have a very disagreeable resuscitation. The German Ambassador in Paris is stated to have proposed to M. Pichon that in view of the divergence of the reports furnished by the German and French officials at Casablanca as to the incident connected with the arrest of deserters from the French Foreign Legion, it seems desirable that the affair should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal. The French Government replied expressing its readiness to submit the matter to arbitration but that in consequence of the complete disagreement between the official French and German reports referred to by the German Ambassador regarding the material facts of the case and the right of France which is involved in it, France considered that the Court of Arbitration should give its decision upon the question as a whole. A serious difficulty has, however, been created by a claim made by Germany that prior to submission of the affair to the Hague Tribunal an apology should be made to the German Consul at Casablanca by the French officers who prevented his representative from executing the illegal act of aiding and abetting the escape of deserters from French troops in the field. In exchange the German Government offers to censure its Consul, if, indeed, it has not done so already. This is claimed by Germany as a preliminary satisfaction, but it is extraordinary that Germany should expect France to make her officers apologise as a preliminary to arbitration. The French Press regard this astonishing German proposal as impossible and do not even discuss it. Raisuli has been summoned by Mulai Hafid to Fez, it is believed, in order to confer upon him the appointment of Governor of one or more of the mountain tribes.

The new Franco-Spanish Note presented by France and Spain to the signatory Powers of the Act of Algeciras takes the form of a draft letter to be presented to Mulai Hafid by the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Tangier. Referring to the letter addressed by Mulai Hafid to the Diplomatic Corps on September 6, adhering to the Act of Algeciras, the Powers demand more explicit declarations from the new Sultan to the following effect:—

"Express recognition of the Act of Algeciras and the regulations and measures connected with its execution, with the questions of police, the mandate for the suppression of the contraband traffic in arms by sea, and the engagements entered into by the Magh-zen with regard to private persons; the responsibility for debts contracted by Abdul Aziz up to the moment of his abdication of the throne, subject to an ultimate verification of the debts owed to private persons; and the recognition of the Casablanca Commission charged with the settlement of the indemnities owed by the Maghzen."

The new Sovereign is further required to take the measures necessary to secure the freedom and safety of communications and to make manifest to his people his willingness to maintain with all countries and their "nationals" relations in conformity with international law. Just as each Power reserves the right to settle independently the questions which concern it in particular, France and Spain claim the payment of their military expenditure and indemnitie for the murders of their "nationals," as other Powers would in the same circumstances. Mulai Hafid is informed that he must expressly declare that he entirely accepts these explanations before he can be recognized as Sultan. The Note concludes by pointing out the desirability of giving his brother and predecessor on the throne a suitable position and of treating fairly the members of the old Maghzen.

The question is whether full acceptance of these terms might not render Mulai Hafid unpopular among the more fanatical and European-hating section of the population. There is already another Pretender in the field. El Roghi by name, who is moving about in Northern Morocco with a tribal following of some account. Mulai Hafid, when he first raised the standard of revolt against Abdul Aziz, had no greater importance than El Reghi and it must never be forgotton that in Morocco one is in an Eastern fairyland of sudden exaltations and abasements. The wheel of fortune seems to revolve more quickly.

THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Last Saturday was a very anxious day in European diplomatic and political circles as intelligence both from Constantinople and Sofia showed that war was on the point of breaking out between those States. The Porte having become aware that mobilization on a large scale had been ordered by the Bulgarian Government, and connecting this with some utterances of Prince Ferdinand—for instance that Bulgaria would rather pay for her independence with blood than money—had decreed the mobilization of the Reserves in Anatolia and appeared to be on the point of marching troops into Bulgaria. Thereupon Prince Ferdinand, who apparently was not so desirous for war nor so prepared for it as many Bulgarian fire-eaters had pretended, made a supreme effort to preserve peace by addressing a letter to President Fallieres expressing his strong desire for the maintenance of peace. There arrived in Paris at the same time a telegram from M. Paleologue, the French representative at Sofia, to M. Pichon, in which the latter stated that Prince Ferdinand appealed to the disinterested friendship of France, and "added that he was resolved to come to an understanding with Turkey, and to adopt the principle of a policy of compensation." The French Foreign Minister hastened to bring this message to the knowledge of Naoum Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who in turn telegraphed the news to his Government. These reassuring declarations had the desired effect at Constantinople and induced the Porte to countermand the preparations for mobilization in Anatolia. This alarm thus passed away after giving everybody a very bad quarter of an hour, but the future remains as precarious as ever—for Bulgaria though professedly willing to pay fairly for the Eastern Railway is not so manageable on the question of the Eastern Roumelian tribute which it was proposed to commute for a capital sum to be paid to Turkey. Up to the present Bulgaria has declared that no tribute can be paid subsequent to the declaration of Bulgarian independence. Pressure from the Powers, if the latter were united in a Conference might, however, modify this uncompromising attitude on Bulgaria's part, but it is extremely uncertain when the Conference will meet—if ever—since up to the present matters are only in the stage of preliminary 'pourparlers' and as the days wear on the very idea of a Conference appears to find less favour among the Powers. Germany now waits to see what Austria and Turkey will do before giving her assent. She is already known not to favour the holding of a Conference as dreading that it may do more harm than good, but will not hold aloof if Austria and Turkey assent. Austria is distinctly hostile to the project while Turkey is at present wavering. As regards Russia public opinion in that country is now adverse to a Conference—although the statement to be made by M. Isvolsky on the assembly of the Duma may perhaps bring about a change in that respect. The "Novoe Vremya" advocates the idea of a simple and emphatic protest from Russia against the annexation of Bosnia. All shades of political opinion agree that it would be unnecessary and humiliating to go to a Conference to endorse an act of spoliation against kindred Slavs. M. Miliukoff who had a prolonged conversation with M. Tcharykoff yesterday with reference to the impending Balkan debate in the Duma, pronounces himself as unfavourable to a Conference at which Russia would not be in a position to secure redress for the despoiled Slavs. Reports persist that Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria contemplate settling the case out of Court, but much will depend on the result of M. Isvolsky's approaching visit to Berlin.

Baron von Aehrenthal referring to the present political situation said at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian Delegation at Budapesth on Oct. 22:—Two sets of negotiations are proceeding, both of which are important for us. At present we are negotiating with Turkey regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina and the evacuation of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. These negotiations are continuing. As for the question of a Conference, we have nothing in principal against a Conference if the programme is definitely fixed in advance and corresponds with our views. The 'pourparlers' between the various Powers are still in the preliminary stage." The situation as between Austro-Hungary and Servia shows no improvement but is rather worsening. Servia will not make territorial compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina a 'sine qua non' but will also insist on her demand for the bestowal of autonomy on these provinces. These two points will form the irreducible minimum of the Servian programme, and should they not be conceded, war, it is declared on all hands, will be inevitable. Montenegro is fully believed to have associated herself with this programme while maintaining her special claims for release from the tutelage of Austria as established by the Berlin Treaty. Otherwise the Montenegrins at present regard war as inevitable. Perhaps, however, the approach of winter and the difficulties of campaigning in that inclement season may induce cooler reflections.

As evidence of the importance always attached by the German Emperor to the cultivation of Moslem good will, attention has been called to the extremely cordial terms in which His Majesty replied to the address of Osman Nizami Pacha the new Ottoman Ambassador, on presenting his credentials. He welcomed the Ambassador above all as the representative of a country. To his surprise he had on several recent occasions encountered the idea that he had lately changed his sentiments towards Turkey. He desired to protest most emphatically against insinuations of that kind. The Ambassador might feel assured that the feelings of sincere friendship which he cherished for Turkey, and to which he had given expression at Damascus, endured unaltered and unimpaired. The Emperor doubtless referred to the following words which he used at Damascus on November 9th, 1898: "May his Majesty the Sultan, and the three hundred million Mahomedans scattered over the earth who reverence in him their Khalif, be assured that at all times the German Emperor will be their friend."

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

In the speech from the Throne, opening the Prussian Diet on Oct. 20th, the Emperor William announced increased taxation of such an extent as must give rise to some sad reflections in the German mind upon the cost of the 'welt politik' and its accompanying armaments by land and sea in which they have been so freely indulging. There is to be not only an increase in the State income-tax, but the introduction of a new and comprehensive tax upon dividends. It is explained that the unsatisfactory position of the Prussian finances which was disclosed last year continues to prevail, and that the estimates for the current year will even show a further deterioration. Consequently the large amount, estimated at 200 million marks (£10,000,000) a year, which will be required to cover the cost of increased pay to State officials, schoolmasters, and clergymen, must be provided by increased taxation. This taxation is to take the form of an increased tax upon incomes of over 7,000 marks (£350) a year and a progressive tax upon the profits of trading and industrial corporations. It is pointed out that the unsatisfactory condition of the finances both of the German Empire and of Prussia constitutes an urgent appeal to "the spirit of economy and of ready self-sacrifice" in which Prussia has in the past overcome her difficulties.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

END OF THE COTTON WAR.

EMPLOYES GIVE IN.

Five Per Cent. Reduction Accepted.

COSTLY DISPUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The cotton dispute has been settled. The employes have accepted a 5 per cent. reduction, to take effect in March. The Mills will re-start on Monday.

The dispute has cost the operatives £980,000 in wages; Trade Union Funds have been depleted to the extent of £200,000; while the indirect losses to the community, and especially to railways and collieries, have been enormous.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Macara, Chairman of the Master Cotton-spinners' Association, eulogises Mr. Winston Churchill's share in the settlement of the dispute, saying that he has shewn rare discretion.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

Safe Delivery in London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Cullinan Diamond, which has been exquisitely cut, has arrived in London for presentation on King Edward's Birthday.

The smaller half has been made into a pendant, and both are superb jewels.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

Labour Cabinet to be Tried.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

A Government crisis has arisen in Australia.

The Labour Party, who are dissatisfied with Mr. Deakin's protection proposals, have withdrawn their support.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Telegrams from Melbourne state that it is believed that Mr. Deakin will resign and that Mr. Watson will endeavour to form a Labour Ministry.

AMERICAN FINANCIER CONVICTED.

Heavy Sentence.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Morse, who was arrested in February last in connection with the failure of the Morse chain of banks, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment on a charge of misapplication of funds.

MR. BIRRELL ON THE NAVY.

Comparison with Germany Unnecessary.

LESSONS FROM THE NEAR EAST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Brighton last night, said that the recent evidence of the possibilities of war proved the urgency of our having the strongest navy in the world.

He deprecated hauling Germany into the consideration of our naval programme, and said that we must build ships, Germany or no Germany.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe has been appointed to the Mediterranean Command, Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg to the Atlantic, and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury to the Nore.

ANOTHER "DREADNOUGHT"

Launched at Devonport.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

H. M. S. "Collingwood," the sixth of the most powerful battleships of the "Dreadnought" type, was launched at Devonport today.

EASTERN SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Heavy Loss of Life.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Japanese steamer "Taishi" has been sunk off Etorofu Island and 150 persons have been drowned.

A Chinese steamer from Amoy has sunk and 200 have been drowned.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Warlike Actions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Austrian Monitors have arrived at Semlin, opposite to Belgrade, for the purpose of manœuvring. Their presence is irritating the Servians intensely.

LATER.

The Austrian Monitors on the Danube are engaged in target practice above Belgrade.

They stopped a Servian steamer which was trying to pass Semlin.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Crown Prince of Servia has returned from St. Petersburg to Belgrade, where he met with a great ovation.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Effect of Racial Questions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Austrian Cabinet has resigned owing to racial difficulties.

Foreign affairs will not be affected by the resignation.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE KAISER.

Definite Hint for Silence.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The ultra-loyal Conservatives in the Reichstag, while refusing to support the Liberal proposal to pass a resolution against interference by the Emperor, have issued a manifesto, hoping that His Majesty will show greater reserve in future, inasmuch as his remarks have frequently embarrassed foreign policy.

THE KAISER.

Arrives at Schoenbrunn.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Kaiser has arrived at Schoenbrunn on the flying visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph which was arranged some time ago.

SECRET HISTORY OF BOER WAR.

Germany's Attitude.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Cablegrams exchanged between Dr. Leyds and the Boer Government before the South African War have been published at Pretoria.

They show that France, Russia and Germany, while sympathising with the Boers, refused to help them, Germany pointing out that Great Britain was Mistress of the Seas.

THE CASABLANCA AFFAIR.

A Disagreement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

France has declined Germany's latest proposal for the settlement of the Casablanca incident, by which Germany would censure the Consul at Casablanca, while France expressed regret at the violation of his prerogatives.

France insists on not censuring her officers.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Huge Decreases.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Trade Returns for October shew decreases of £6,911,178 in imports and of £5,311,934 in exports.

INDIAN RAILWAY STOCK ISSUE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway has issued £200,000 of 4 per cent. cumulative preference shares at par.

AMERICAN MARKETS IMPROVING.

Effect of Mr. Taft's Promises.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

American Stocks are buoyant, partly owing to a speech by Mr. Taft, in which he declared that legitimate business would not be harassed by any administrative attacks.

The biggest sales for twenty months were transacted yesterday.

The continued rise in copper is a feature of the improving industrial situation.

H. M. S. "INVINCIBLE."

Splendid Trials.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The new armoured cruiser "Invincible," during her speed trials at Plymouth on seven-tenths power, attained a speed of twenty-five knots. It is expected that thirty knots will be reached on full power.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

Ascent in Zepplin Airship.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The German Crown Prince made an ascent in the Zeppelin airship to-day. He met the Kaiser, who was returning home by train, at Donaneschingen, and threw him a note from the car.

LATER

The flight of the Zeppelin airship yesterday was a great success,

The vessel travelled for fifty miles in a strong wind.

It circled repeatedly sound the station where the Emperor was waiting and subsequently returned to Friedrichshafen.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Treaty Revoked.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Holland revoked the treaty of 1894 with Venezuela.

The Port Authorities at CuraCao have consequently been ordered not to interfere with the free import and export of arms and ammunition or with revolutionary movements.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Shikar at Hanumangarh.

A BIG BAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HANUMANGARH, NOVEMBER 7.

The Viceroy and his party are now in camp at Hanumangarh, having left Bikaner by train last night.

During the last three days the following bag has been shot by the party: Two black buck by Lady Minto, Chinkara, one of 11 inches, by Lady Violet Elliot, six demoselle cranes, 950 sand grouse, 400 bucks, 120 quails and four partridges.

All the arrangements for shikar, as is usual in Bikaner, have been quite perfect.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

Arrangements Completed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 7.

The Nagpur Exhibition promises to beat all previous records in being ready for the opening on the 12th instant, the advertised day.

All sections are well advanced, the stalls are filled with amusements and in working order, and the lighting power arrangements will be complete in a day or two.

The Exhibition, as a whole, particularly the Agricultural sections, will certainly take a place among the great Exhibitions of India.

There is ample hotel accommodation for all classes.

THE AMIR'S COUNTRY.

Industries at Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Fennell, who recently took a motor car and some weaving machinery to Afghanistan, returned to Quetta on the 5th instant and left yesterday for Kirkee on a short visit, intending to return soon to Afghanistan.

Mr. Fennell reports that the road between Kandahar and Kabul is just as good as that between Quetta and Chaman.

Stamping machinery for the gold mine was taken up to Kandahar, four years ago, and Mr. Fennell took the extra machinery to complete the equipment of the mining plant.

Besides this four miles of light tramway is on its way to be used in carrying away the rubbish from the mining excavations.

The Boot Factory at Kabul has now been working four months, and machinery is being erected for the Woollen Mills by Mr. McRobert, the well-known Manager of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills.

Electric power has also been established at Kabul and coal is found not far off, but of an inferior quality.

It is to be hoped that with these facilities the Amir will develop railway communication in his country, as it would have a rapidly civilizing effect on his subjects.

There was a miniature line of railway laid down in Kabul by the late Amir, Abdul Rahman, but it was a mere toy and soon fell into disuse.

A MOHMAND RAID.

Troops Dispatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 7.

News from Peshawar states that reports have been received of a projected Mohmand raid on British territory, immediately after Lord Kitchener's parade on Thursday last, which concluded just before 11 a.m., when the Commander-in-Chief distributed decorations for the late Mohmand Expedition. A squadron of the 10th Lancers was ordered to Shabkadr, where there is already a Double Company of the 18th Punjabi Infantry and a detachment of the 10th Lancers.

GOSSAIN'S MURDERERS.

To be Executed on the 10th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

The "Bengalee" says that it is rumoured that the Lieutenant-Governor has rejected Satyendra Nath Bose's appeal for mercy, and that he and Kanai Lal Dutt will be executed next Tuesday.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Dastardly Attempt on his Life.

MR. BARBER'S BRAVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The following is an official account of an attempt made to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser, as given to a "Statesman" representative at Belvedere:—

"Last evening His Honour Had undertaken to preside at a lecture to be delivered by Professor de Witt Burton of Chicago University, at Overtoun Hall, and punctually at six o'clock he arrived at the Harrison Road entrance to the hall, and proceeded upstairs to the door behind the platform.

"His Honour was accompanied by the Maharaja of Burdwan and Captain Campbell, A.-D.-C. They were met at the door by Mr. B. R. Barber, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., who told His Honour that the Professor had not yet arrived, and suggested that he might sit on the platform to await his arrival.

"Just then a young man, who afterwards gave his name as J. Roy Choudhry, rushed forward, holding in his right hand a revolver and his left hand supporting the right. He thrust the weapon within six inches, or a foot of the Lieutenant-Governor and pulled the trigger of the weapon, which twice missed fire.

Then Mr. Barber sprang on him, seized his hand and struggled for the weapon. In the meantime the Maharaja of Burdwan, who had seized His Honour, swung him through the door out of the reach of danger.

"The assassin, a young and powerful man, about twenty-five years of age, who had continued to struggle with Mr. Barber, was then secured by several Europeans and Indians and handed over to the police.

"Mr. Barber, who held the man until he got possession of the weapon, received a nasty scalp wound, which bled profusely, and his hand was also injured, but no one else was hurt.

"His Honour desired the lecture to proceed, as though nothing had happened, and the greatest enthusiasm marked his appearance on the platform.

"After the lecture large crowds assembled in the street and loudly cheered the Lieutenant-Governor as he drove away."

We are informed that Sir Andrew Fraser is none the worse for his unpleasant experience and is in the best possible spirits.

A "Statesman's" reporter, who was present at the meeting, writes :—

"Never before was Overtoun Hall so crowded as it was last evening. A Bengali audience filled the hall, the only portion kept clear being the main aisle. Sir Andrew Fraser arrived shortly before six o'clock, accompanied by his A.-D.-C. and the Maharaja of Burdwan.

Mr. B. R. Barber, the Secretary of the College Branch of the Y. M. C. A., met His Honour and the Maharaja at the Harrison Road entrance, and escorted them into the hall. As the party reached the threshold of the hall, Mr. Barber, who was slightly in advance of the Lieutenant-Governor, observed a young Bengali spring up from the front row of seats and rush towards His Honour, at the same time fumbling for something which he had evidently concealed under his clothing.

By this time he was within two feet of Sir Andrew. He produced a revolver which he presented to the breast of the Lieutenant-Governor and pulled the trigger, but simultaneously with his act, Mr. Barber seized his hand and endeavoured to wrench the weapon from his grasp. The Bengali made a desperate attempt to free himself and to take another shot at Sir Andrew, but Mr. Barber hung on to his man and a desperate struggle ensued.

They were evenly matched in strength and both came to the ground, rolling over each other. For a moment the would-be assassin got his revolver arm free, and dealt Mr. Barber a severe blow on the head with it, but the latter immediately again seized the weapon and continued to grip it, despite the fact that the man kept on pulling at the trigger and jamming Mr. Barber's hand between the rim and the hammer.

Ultimately, he got on top of his adversary and succeeded in getting possession of the weapon, which has a self-cocking action. The police were then called in, and the assassin arrested.

LATER.

Streams of visitors, mostly Europeans, have been calling at Belvedere to-day to congratulate Sir Andrew Fraser on his escape. The presence of mind and bravery of the Maharaja of Burdwan is much commended ; as instantly the assassin came up he interposed his manly form between him and the Lieutenant-Governor, so that if the revolver had acted he would have received the contents in his own body. Great indignation prevails among Europeans.

Press Opinions.

THE "STATESMAN."

The "Statesman," condemning the dastardly attempt on Sir Andrew Fraser, writes :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has indeed proved himself worthy of the race to which he belongs and of the service in which he has risen to such eminence.

"We earnestly hope that another result of this outrage will be to create a stronger revulsion than ever, from the sinister policy of violence and from all those forms of agitation which have stirred up in Bengal a homicidal mania wholly alien to the natural disposition of its people."

THE "PIONEER."

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 8.

The "Pioneer" says :—

"The whole country will assuredly ring with indignation at the news of the last attempt upon the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, and with delight at his providential escape.

"One cannot imagine a crime better calculated to bring the anarchist schools into the popular abhorrence they deserve than this last exploit.

"There is not another through the length and breadth of India who is a truer or warmer friend of the people than Sir Andrew Fraser. His sympathy and affection for them came to him as a mental inheritance from his venerable father, and have been manifest in a hundred ways during every year of his long official career.

"And yet this is the man whose blood anarchists have attempted to shed, within a few days of his leaving the country for good.

"One may still hope that the attempt will prove to be the act of a crazy fanatic, who was incapable even of looking to the charging of his weapon and not the outcome of an organised plot ; but, on the other hand, this is not the first time that Sir Andrew Fraser's life has been attempted, and the previous attempts undoubtedly proceeded from the Bengali school of murder."

HALL CAINE AMONG THE AUTOBIOGRAPHERS.*

Mr. Hall Caine explains in his introduction to "My Story" that the book had extended beyond his original intention, which was that of writing down his recollections of Dante Gabrial Rossetti. As the period of his intimacy with Rossetti, which lasted for many years, until the death of the latter, was contemporary and very closely associated with the beginnings of his own literary career, he gradually conceived the further plan of expanding the tale and completing his own autobiography.

The first two chapters of "My Story" deal exclusively with the author's first home and early up-bringing. His later history is more or less continuously described but occupies a place in the book subordinate to the account of the literary friendships which he formed. The personal narrative throughout, though vividly and forcibly related, is not the most attractive part of the book, nor to the opening chapters especially succeed in enlisting one's sympathies in the writer's purpose Perhaps we are not accustomed to so frank a self-eulogy, but we feel that most of the incidents related and sentiments expressed in this connection would have come better from the pen of an admiring friend. The author dwells on his childish experiences with tender and loving reminiscence, as when he describes himself, on the occasion of his first visit to Douglas in his uncle's market-cart, as the "great little traveller, very tired and sleepy," or relates how "our poor little Isle of Man seen through the eyes of a child" affected him with the "thrilling sense of the vastness of the world and the mighty things of nature." He lays great stress on his own humble origin with the purpose, it seems, of emphasising by greater contrast the giddy heights to which he has since climbed. "This is a very simple story," he states in one place, "but I think it records in its homely way the birth of what the public has been pleased to call the Manx novelist." He is apparently much impressed with the strange phenomenon of so great a novelist emerging from such an unpromising source and early environment. "I hold myself more fortunate than some of my fellow-novelists," he writes, "though beginning life with many obvious disadvantages and under conditions so little likely to develop the literary faculty——." Again later, "——I have tried to shew myself in the foregoing story, a young man in the country who had begun life in the most unlikely of all conditions for the pursuit of the literary calling ; who had scratched and scrambled through a kind of miscellaneous education, Heaven knows how,——."

With this judgment we find ourselves entirely in disagreement. The eternal sameness of outlook and monotony of experience of the lower-middle classes is unquestionably deadening to the development of critical or creative faculty, but a life of almost primitive simplicity in a peasant's cottage, close to Nature and amongst very beautiful surroundings, presents unlimited opportunity for first-hand observation. Apart from that, power of expression and the literary faculty is a talent which may appear in any rank of life and the desire to train it is an instinctive accompaniment of the gift. The author's success as a novelist, however, seems to have been deservedly well-earned. He served a long and diligent apprenticeship as a journalist before attempting to take up continuous original work. His methods were thorough and sound and his perseverence unfailing. However much encouragement he may have obtained from the sympathy and moral support of his various literary friends, he seems to have gained nothing from "influence," but to have relied solely upon the merit of his works for the acknowledgment which they received. We have opportunity in plenty of learning the opinion which contemporary writers entertained of Hall Caine's work. He does not shrink from repeating in full expressions which, to quote his own words, "modesty might call upon me to suppress," with the sole object of course of illustrating his friends' "large generosity and measureless charity." We may feel, perhaps, that some of these opinions would have been quoted with greater propriety and grace by a biographer, but it is none the less interesting to read of the high esteem in which he was held by such critics as Rossetti, Blackmore, R. Buchanan, and others. "You know already how high I rate your future career (short of the incalculable storms of Fate)," writes Rossetti, "but I think I see your field to lie chiefly in the noble achievements of fervid and impassioned prose." In an extract from a letter from T. E. Brown we read: "I think it is wholly delightful. The style, too is admirable; in fact, it is a style and a very fine one. We are now looking out, somewhat nervously, for a successor to George Eliot, and we should, many of us, be well content to see a successor to Mrs. Gaskell. I feel that you belong to this rank of novelists, and that the sweet gravity of your manner, and the total absence of straining brings you perhaps nearer to the latter than to the former." Very frank appreciation, again, is expressed in the following extract from a letter of Wilkie Collins,—"You have written a remarkable work of fiction,—a powerful and pathetic story,—the characters vividly conceived and set, in motion with a master-haud. For a long time past I have read nothing in contemporary fiction that approaches what you have done here."

Leaving the personal narrative, however, we come to the part of the book which is likely to be of much wider general interest, Mr. Caine's reminiscences of literary friends and friendships, and of Rossetti in particular. If the comradeship which sprang up between the two seems a little unaccountable, it was without doubt unaffectedly genuine. It arose in consequence of a chance lecture given by Hall Caine, as a very young men, in Liverpool, in which he defended the motives and inspiration of Rossetti's poetry. The acquaintance, thus begun developed into a friendship of the closest intimacy which continued uninterrupted until Rossetti's death some years later. Hall Caine's disinterested devotion to his friend is undoubted and forms perhaps the most attractive feature in his history. Of Rossetti's mental qualities, quite apart from his special talents as artist and poet, he has the highest possible admiration. "It was education in itself," he writes, "to sharpen one's wits on such a grindstone—but how did Rossetti, who had spent his energies on two other arts, know the things that are hidden for all time from nine-tenths of the professional guides to fiction? What explanation is possible, except the one I have given before, that Rossetti was the one man I ever met who gave me the sense of the presence of a gift that is above and apart from talent, in a word, genius." Again, he says, "His critical judgement on novels was in some respects the surest and soundest I have ever known.—He had never before, I think, given any thought to fiction as an art, but his intellect played over it like a bright light. It amazes me now, after twenty years' close study of the methods of story-telling, to recall the general principles which he seemed to formulate out of the back of his head for the defence of his swift verdicts." Gratitude seems always to have held a prominent place in Hall Caine's feelings towards Rossetti, but, apart from this, he was deeply influenced by the other's striking personality and the loveable qualities which endeared him to his intimates. "When I think of the traffic which too often goes by the name of friendship," he says, "the miserable commerce of give and take, the little-hearted barter in which self-love usually counts on being the gainer, I cannot but think that Rossetti shews that, with his other gifts he had the very genius of friendship itself." Hall Caine's recollections of Ruskin are rather meagre and indefinite; regarding Wordsworth he indulges a certain amount of sentiment of the kind which that poet frequently succeeds in inspiring, but his references to certain other, less famous, writers are more interesting. In describing Buchanan, a novelist of whom readers of the younger generation have either barely heard, or in great measure forgotten, he says: "His control over his vehicle was such as I have never seen equalled and what he could do he could do without an effort. As a journalist he was worth a wilderness of the men who were always depreciating him in the papers". R. D. Blackmore, a writer of whom the general public knows little but the name and that only in connexion with his masterpiece, "Lorna Doone," he describes as "one of the truest hearts and finest intellects of the age."

If Hall Caine is apt to become over-sententious and a trifle ponderous in his descriptions of persons and personalities, his judgments have the merit of being well-considered, and he possesses the habit of mind and keen perceptions of a trained critic. As an autobiography we could perhaps dispense with "My Story," but as a diary of personal reminiscences of great men the book deserves attention.

E. A. R. H.

*"My Story," by Hall Caine.—(William Heineman.)

SHOWING THEIR TEETH TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Winston Churchill has had a slight misfortune, writes our London correspondent. He has brought the Government within an ace of defeat by closuring one of his own friends in a rather tactless manner. There is now before Parliament an important measure called the London and District Electricity Supply Bill, with which the Beard of Trade is directly concerned. The matter came before the House by way of an instruction to the Committee to insert in the Bill a provision enabling the London County Council to purchase the company's rights if it would ever feel disposed to do so. A well-known London Radical, Mr. James Rowlands, who sits for a Kentish constituency, fiercely opposed the instruction as being unfair to Municipalities outside the jurisdiction of the London County Council. His idea is that purchasing powers should be entrusted not to the County Council but to some specially created body in which the whole area covered by the Bill should be represented. Liberals were divided on the subject, Sir Edward Cornwall, for example, as a County Council man holding that the next thing to leaving that body to settle the problem of London Electric Supply in its own way was to confer these purchasing powers upon it. After Mr. Rowlands' amendment had been rejected by a substantial majority Mr. Lough, whose services as a subordinate minister were dispensed with by Mr. Asquith when he succeeded to the Premiership, attacked the Government and Mr. Churchill in particular for their mode of dealing with this question. "Mr. Churchill," said his right hon. critic—Mr. Lough, is a Privy Councillor—" is a new member for Scotland and he has hardly learned the Scottish accent before he comes to teach old-fashioned quiet-going London members how to do their duty to London." Mr. Lough's idea was that the instruction did not go far enough and he suggested that it should be remodelled so that when the time comes for purchase, as no doubt it will come some day, Londoners may not have to pay for the electrical undertaking acquired from the private owners upon whom a virtual monopoly is now being conferred. In his reply Mr. Churchill said he did not hold that His Majesty's Government were committed to the merits of these bills, whereupon that 'enfant terrible' Mr. H. C. Lea interposed with the pertinent question: "Then why put the Government Whips on?" Mr. Pickersgill followed. Now Mr. Pickersgill is not a politician for whose views generally, especially in regard to India, everyone can feel admiration, but he is old enough to be Mr. Churchill's father and was a Member of the House of Commons when the President of the Board of Trade was in the nursery. Therefore it was hardly becoming of Mr. Churchill to interrupt Mr. Pickersgill in the middle of what appears to have been a perfectly relevant speech and to move the closure. Mr. Churchill's action was so much resented that on a division the Government majority was brought down to nine. The Opposition naturally were elated and hurled cries of resign at Mr. Churchill's head. Amongst the Liberals who voted against the motion were Mr. Carr-Gomm, who was one of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's private secretaries, Sir F. A. Channing, Sir William Collins, Mr. Timothy Davies, Mr. Clement Edwards, Mr. Robert Harcourt, Mr. Lough, Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, Mr. D. V. Pirie, Mr. Radford, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. James Rowlands. Subsequently the instruction as originally proposed was adopted. Mr. Churchill is probably a sadder and wiser man.

PATROL CONSTABLES.

Duties Assigned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 7.

Recently the Superintendent of the Railway Police introduced a system of Train Police patrols for the protection of the travelling public.

The travelling Train Patrol Constables will, in future, travel in a third-class compartment, as near as possible to the first and second-class carriages, in the centre of the train.

The duties assigned to the Train Patrol Constable are—

(1) To get down at each station where the train halts and keep a careful look out.

(2) To keep a watch on the passengers and carriages, brake and luggage vans and goods wagons, to see that no thefts are committed from them.

(3) To inform the Constables on beat on the platform of any notable occurrences on the train *en route*, all infringements of the bye-laws, and all accidents.

(4) To give assistance to the Railway Company's servants in the prosecution of offences.

GIRASIA COLLEGE, GONDAL.

Prize Distribution.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, NOVEMBER 7.

On Thursday, the 5th instant, the prizes awarded in this institution as a result of the annual examination of 1907, were distributed by Mr. C. H. Hill, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. Mr. Hill was accompanied by Mr. J. Monteath. H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal together with the Rani Saheb, Yuvaraja Shri Bhojraji, the heir-apparent, Yuvarajni Shri Rajkunvarba, and Kunvaris Shri Bakunvarba and Zeilaba were also present.

After Mr. P.B. Joshi, B.A., the acting Joint Principal, had briefly welcomed Mr. Hill and had reviewed the recent progress of the College, Mr. Hill gave away the prizes, and the Principal afterwards addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Mr. Hill, Your Highness, Rani Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We must express our feeling of obligation to you, Sir, for the honour you have done us by consenting to distribute our prizes this evening—a feeling which is shared by our staff and the Kumars residing in this College. It will be with a sense of keen pleasure that we shall add your name to the roll of such illustrious and distinguished personages as Lord Sandhurst, Lord Northcote, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaekwad of Baroda, Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, the late lamented Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol and Mr. H. O. Quin, one of your predecessors who presided at our prize distributions.

PROGRESS REPORT.

At the last prize distribution which took place on 10th September 1907 at the hands of his Highness Sir Bhavsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, there were 46 Kumars in residence at the College, while the number on the roll now is 52. This is not an unsatisfactory number, considering the difficulties under which we have been working since the very foundation of the College in 1897. Our pupils are drawn mainly from Girasdars or land-holders, and nothing affects that class so adversely as famine and insufficiency or unequal distribution of rainfall. It is, therefore, a matter of great congratulation to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the noble and munificent founder of this College, that it has been showing signs of fair progress since its foundation, notwithstanding the hard circumstances just referred to by me. The Girasia community has not much advanced since A.D. 1861, the year in which the Talukdary Girasia School was opened at Wadhwan Camp. Colonel L.C. Barton, the then Political Agent of Kathiawar, thus describes their condition:—"The present representatives of this class are, as a rule, ignorant. Few of them know how to read or write and the consequence is that they are in the hands of needy managers or 'kamdars' or other retainers who take advantage of their ignorance to cheat them in every way. Their habits are extravagant. They spend large sums on birth and death and marriage ceremonies and in feasting strangers. They are always in debt and always ready to borrow at usurious interest. If the status of this class is to be improved, their children must receive better education than can be gained in village schools."

SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that conditions have not much improved after a lapse of almost a generation, and if this once great community with a heroic past is to take its proper place in modern Society, the need for institutions like this College must be recognized. Let us consider the 'Literacy' tables provided by the Census of 1901. The male population of Kathiawar was then about 12 lakhs, of which there were 58,560 Rajput males. Now the percentage of males knowing English was 1, at which rate there ought to be 585 Rajputs with a knowledge of English, but we know it as a matter of common experience that a knowledge of English among the Girasia community is at a great discount, and I doubt whether there are even now 200 Rajputs in Kathiawar conversant with English. Is it a wonder that the Girasia community should be in this backward condition? It is a law of evolution that function determines structure; when a certain function ceases or changes, the structure must undergo a corresponding change. With the advent of peace and order and the suppression of lawlessness in Kathiawar, the function of the warlike Girasia came to a standstill. It is no longer possible for the Rajput to maintain his position by the sword. He has no longer to take part in fighting expeditions or attacking his neighbours' villages, and if this stagnant condition of the community is allowed to continue, results would be disastrous to the State. In this connection English History supplies us with a parallel. When fighting ceased and there was no occasion for the use of the sword, the baronage and landed gentry of Great Britain applied their energies to the cultivation of their intellectual faculties. They entered the most honourable professions. They took to literature, research, travel, commerce and other useful walks of life. Nowadays the members of the old aristocracy of England compete successfully with the commonalty in politics, arts and sciences. They hold the most important posts in the State for which they are thoroughly qualified. Now cannot the barons of Kathiawar take a leaf out of the book of their Western brethren? It was in order to upraise the Girasias of Kathiawar and to direct their natural and hereditary aptitudes into a legitimate channel that the British Government brought about the establishment of the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot and the Talukdary Girasia School at Wadhwan. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who is an expert in educational matters and who is connected with the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Bombay, was likewise inspired by motives of patriotism and fellow-feeling and he rightly saw that the best way of improving his own community was to give the Girasias of Kathiawar a school on the model of a public school of England. With this idea in mind, he built this magnificent College in which we are assembled this evening, with its spacious and well-ventilated dormitories, comfortable class-rooms, well-equipped laboratories, large quadrangle, an extensive swimming-bath and wide play-grounds. He appointed a well-paid staff of experienced teachers and kept the fees so low as to enable the middle-class Girasia to send his boy to this College. He has by this time spent more than six lakhs of rupees on the building and maintenance of the institution. In appreciation of this College and with reference to the facilities afforded to its students by this institution for acquiring knowledge, Mr. H. O. Quin said on an occasion similar to this:—"I should say that there are few, if any, school-boys in India who work and live under such pleasant and such comfortable conditions as are enjoyed by the boys of this College."

LIFE AT COLLEGE.

It will interest you, Sir, to know the daily life of Kumars of this College. As seasons permit, they leave their dormitories at 6 or 6-30 in the morning. After ablutions they go to the drill ground with the drill sergeant. They learn marching, hopping, dumb-bell, barbell and Indian club exercises. After exercise they go to the bath-rooms or to the swimming-bath for their daily bath. Then they have their breakfast in the right Rajput Girasia fashion. Then they go to their books and attend classes till 2 p.m., when the mid-day meal is served in the dining hall. The house masters

join[illegible]he meals. The Kumars then atte[illegible] classes till 5 p.m., then they pla[illegible] which consist of cricket, football, hockey and [illegible] games, at which the masters join them. Two days a week they have musical drill in the evening, for which His Highness has been good enough to place the State Band at our disposal. On Saturday evenings the Kumars go to the public bandstand to listen to English and Native music. Once a week they get practice in fire drill. On Sundays the special features of their daily life are letter-writing and going out for long walks and gathering of specimens for the small museum the Kumars have started. Thus you will see, Sir, that the Kumars here live a simple life under the care of house masters and teachers. We have been trying to produce among them an 'esprit de corps' which, I think, we have to some extent succeeded in creating. The course of studies is divided into three parts, viz., the preparatory, lower and upper schools. We prepare boys for the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations. We have facilities for teaching agriculture for the School Final Examination, but unfortunately the agriculture teacher has left and now we have no student in agriculture. We hope, however, soon to have a teacher as His Highness is trying to secure one for us. In short, the object of the schooling and the training imparted to our boys is to fit them for undertaking the management of their Giras and developing their limited resources. But when everything is said about the subjects taught at this College, we must emphasize the fact that the College is intended to provide an education in which science plays a prominent part. We have a chemical laboratory which is fitted with all that is necessary to give a practical training in the methods of chemistry. We have also extended the equipment of the physical laboratory so that boys have all the facilities for instruction in science. We wish particularly to draw your attention to this feature of the School, because there is much talk about the teaching of science in the Bombay Presidency, and His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke has been giving his attention to establishing institutions for the teaching of elementary and higher sciences in the Presidency. We must, therefore, admire the forethought and wisdom of H. H. the Thakore Saheb recognizing the importance of science-teaching twelve years ahead and carrying out the idea in the best way possible. You will ask me, Sir, whether Girasia boys show any aptitude for the subject. Our predecessors as well as we have found that carefully-conducted experimental work in science as a means of education is quite suitable to our boys. They display a great amount of care, patience and desire for accuracy and develop a faculty for neat manipulation. To encourage a love for experimental science among the students the late Lord Northbrook instituted a gold medal to be awarded each year to the Girasia boy who comes first in a special examination in experimental science.

EDUCATION AMONG GIRASIAS.

I have given you a brief account of the work we are doing at this College. You will excuse me, Sir, if I revert once more to the importance of education of the Girasia community. The seriousness of the problem and the necessity of co-operation between Government and the Rulers of Kathiawar in carrying out this important task were thus set forth by Mr. H. O. Quin in his speech at this College on the 15th of September, 1903. "Both Government and the Chiefs of Kathiawar are confronted with a problem for which some solution must be found if the welfare of their Girasia subjects is to be maintained. That problem is to preserve the status of the small landholder." Further on, he said: "I have no hesitation in saying that the proper lines upon which to attack that problem are the lines which were followed by His Highness when he established the Girasia College here." The remedy pointed out was education; for, he said, "what the Girasias as a class want is education, and without it, I, for one, fail to see how any measures, political or otherwise, that may be taken, can preserve them in the long run." Coming to the establishment of this College he said: "In establishing and maintaining this College His Highness' action has been as farsighted in conception as it has been liberal in execution, and I feel that it is not Gondal only but the whole province which owes to him a debt of gratitude." From this it is plain there is room for more than one institution of the kind in Kathiawar for a male population of 58,000, which must have increased considerably during the last seven years. The Talukdari School at Wadhwan and the Girasia College at Gondal have both their place in the work initiated by Government and carried forth by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. It has long been recognized that the Raj Kumar College is intended for the sons of Chiefs, the Wadhwan Talukdari School as its name implies is for the sons of small Talukdars or holders of jurisdiction estates, and the Girasia College is for Girasias or small land-holders without jurisdiction. Each institution has to perform its appropriate function and each would find enough work if the classes for whose use the institutions were originally intended took sufficient interest in them. You, Sir, have presided at prize distributions at Rajkot, Wadhwan and Gondal and must have noticed the distinct sphere in which each institution has to work, and I may claim your sympathy and help in the work the Gondal State has undertaken and for which it has spent more than six lakhs since 1867. Mr. Quin, on behalf of Government, said: "The Agency will be only too glad to obtain the advantages of this College for boys whose circumstances render it undesirable that they should be sent to Wadhwan." May we expect the same good-will from you?

Though the response to the generous efforts of His Highness the Thakore Saheb has been rather slow, we are glad to say that Girasia parents are getting more and more disposed to entrust young boys to our care as time goes.

BENEFACTORS OF THE COLLEGE.

Coming to the interest aroused among Kshatriya Rulers in the education of their backward kinsmen, we have great pleasure in mentioning the names of H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayajee Rao, G.C.S.I., Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, and the newly-installed Thakore Saheb Shri Dolatsinhji of Limbdi. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, to commemorate his visit to the College, has established a scholarship of Rs. 20 per month to be awarded to a Girasia who passes the Matriculation Examination from the College and who joins a recognised College for further study. We all know him as the foremost leader of educational progress in India who should naturally be sympathetic towards an institution like the Girasia College. He has instructed the Palya-Palaka Officer or the Administrator of the Baroda Court of Wards to send boys to be educated here. This is the practical way in which His Highness has shown his sympathy for the College, for which we are thankful to him. Sir Bhavsinhji, when he presided at the last prize distribution, said: "I wish every Ruler of this province exhibits towards this important institution that tangible sympathy and appreciation which it so richly deserves. I, on my part, promise to try and send some more boys from my State." These are words of sympathy for which we cannot be too thankful to His Highness. His Highness commemorated his visit to this College by founding a scholarship of Rs. 20 per month to be awarded to a Girasia student of this College who passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University and studied agriculture in a recognized College. I may add here that the first recipient of the stipend is a student at the New Agricultural College at Poona. Thakor Saheb Shri Dolatsinhji, who is a keen believer in education, has always been a friend of this College. His eldest son up to April last was a student here. Lately he has arranged to send ten Girasia Kumars to this College, and we hope he will maintain ten scholarships as long as the College lasts. We are indebted to him for his thus recognizing the importance and utility of this institution. Durbar Shri Odha Khachar, the Chief of Jasdan, is sending us Kathi boys from time to time. He has been educating four boys at his expense here at the present moment. We hope other Rulers of Kathiawar will co-operate in the work of educating the Girasias—an object the utility of which has been recognized by Government. Practical help on their part will bring about the realization of this object. Here is this institution well-equipped and ready to carry out the object. It will be their part of the work to send boys here and fully develop the institution. His Highness the Thakore Saheb has done his share of the work and we may expect them to do theirs. It is theirs to prefect the edifice he has raised so munificently.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

I shall now briefly place before you the tangible results of work we have done during our existence of eleven years. The College was opened in 1897 and the first Kumar was presented for Matriculation in 1903, i. e., after six years since the foundation. As I said above, we have been preparing boys for Matriculation and School Final Examinations held by the Government Educational Department. Since 1903, seven Kumars have passed the Matriculation and one Kumar the School Final. The record shows that in five years seven Girasia Kumars have passed the Bombay Matric and one the School Final. The number of pupils in the upper school depends upon the lower and preparatory schools, and a falling off in the latter tells upon the Matriculation results. We have this year sent up one candidate for the Matric and two for the School Final. The year 1907 was the darkest in the brief life of the College and we think we have passed the crisis. The number of pupils shows signs of rising again, and we hope to present a still happier account at the next prize-giving.

THE THAKORE SAHEB'S GENOROSITY.

And now I come to the pleasant part of my duty this evening. It has been a source of great pleasure to my colleague and me that during all the vicissitudes that the College has gone through His Highness the Thakore Sahib has invariably stood by it and always extended ready support and substantial help. We cannot thank His Highness sufficiently for the assistance and advice which he has been good enough to give us at all times. Secondly, we must mention our debt to Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji—a past student of Eton and Balliol—while in charge of the State during His Highness' absence in England, and as Educational Inspector at present he has taken great interest in the welfare of the College. We publicly thank him for his help and happy suggestions. Lastly, we thank our Assistant Masters and House Masters who have at all times and under all circumstances placed their best services at the disposal of the College in a willing and enthusiastic spirit. I will now ask you, Sir, to be so good as to distribute the prizes.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

The Political Agent said:—I have many reasons for feeling grateful to His Highness the Thakore Saheb for his invitation to me to distribute the prizes here to-day. It not only affords me an opportunity of renewing my—hitherto somewhat slight—acquaintanee, begun 18 years ago, with the Gondal State capital, but it gives me a specially favourable occasion for seeing the progress made in this most advanced State. In no part of India is greater advancement noticeable than in this province; and as I said on a recent occasion in another State, we British officers might study with the greatest advantage the lines upon which your Highness, and your brother Chiefs, have elected to direct the betterment of your subjects. To-day, however, we are chiefly concerned with education, and education of a particular class.

THE "GIRASIAS."

Your Highness has kindly furnished me with copies of speeches made on previous occasions of prize distributions here, and I noticed that there seemed to be an impression that Girasias were peculiar to Kathiawar and that their education was only specially provided for at Wadhwan and here. This is the more strange as Your Highness has, on more than one occasion, explained the meaning of the word Giras. It is, I suppose, the word which seems to have a mysterious sound; though, in point of fact, it is used in Rajputana to denote nearly the same thing. The fact is, of course, that what are called the "Nobles Schools"—maintained in several States of Rajputana—are, so far as the educational aims of the institutions are concerned, on the same footing as this institution: designed, namely, to afford a cheap but good education for the poorer scions of the old Rajput houses: those who cannot afford to send their sons to the Chiefs' Colleges, or whose social status no longer justifies training up their children to the habits of comparative luxury prevailing at the Raj Kumar Colleges. Although, however, there is nothing unique in the existence of a Girasia College it is none the less the case that, until His Highness, just ten years ago, opened this institution, there was none such, which, in Kathiawar, offered a good education at a price which made it accessible to all except the very poorest of the Girasias. The Wadhwan Girasia School gave an education to the well-to-do Bhayat who were yet not wealthy; this College gives it to those who are poorer. Mr. Quin said some years ago that there was room for both, and I gather that it is even felt that there is a demand for yet a third school, for those who cannot afford even the small fees levied here.

A REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTION.

In one respect this College differs from all the other similar institutions with which I am acquainted. It is modelled on the English public school plan, and not only do the boys sleep in dormitories, but they take their food together and are allowed no personal attendants. It would have interested me greatly to learn how far the results have justified this new departure, but it appears from the speech we have just heard that it is as yet too early in the course of the experiment to pronounce definitely; but I was very glad to notice that the first Principal of this institution, Mr. Moor, recognised one condition as essential to its success, viz., that the masters should live practically amongst the boys and should exercise the closest possible influence over them for good. Even in its modified form of hostels the boarding-house system in conjunction with our Colleges was, when introduced a few years ago, confessedly an experiment; and some of the drawbacks to that system have already been in evidence. Boys of all kinds are there brought together, and unless the house master (if there is one) is a man of activity as well as most conscientious in the discharge of his duties, every opportunity can be afforded for the boys to be led astray in many ways. In England, as His Highness and Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji know, there are house masters and assistant house masters whose duty it is to see to the propriety of the boys' domestic lives and to take care that no outside influences of an undesirable kind are allowed to enter. All depends upon the integrity with which those duties are performed. I have the less hesitation in referring to this subject here, as I am speaking in a Native State, in an institution organized by a most enlightened ruler who is intimately acquainted with the West as well as the East; and I am therefore confident that the possible evils to which I have referred are rigorously guarded against here, whereas it is to be feared they are elsewhere occasionally connived at. His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. Clarke, has recently issued a pronouncement in regard to the maintenance of discipline and control in schools, and I earnestly commend his advice to the consideration of all who are concerned with the healthful progress of education.

CONDITION OF GIRASIAS.

Perhaps I should have confined my remarks more closely to the subject in hand, viz., the education of the Girasias as a class. In this province, where sub-division of estates has reached the utmost limits, and where, I am thankful to be able to believe, there is of recent years a great improvement in the relations between the Darbars and the landed gentry, just as there is a vast improvement in the judiciary and administration of justice, the education of Girasias is practically essential to their existence as such. It is no longer against the Darbars, but against themselves that they have to contend. Illiterate, they will never understand the forces which tend to extinguish them by a process of disintegration, nor will they, until they can understand their own interests, be able to withstand the temptations of interested persons to involve them in disputes and litigation. More Girasias have been impoverished in the past by entering upon useless litigation at the inducement of those who hoped to profit, than were ruined in St. 1956 by the famine. You would hardly believe the number of Girasias who have signed papers of which they know not the contents in the few months during which I have been in the province, and so long as it is possible for any one to obtain signatures in such fashion, it is to be feared that the Girasias, as a body, are still at the mercy of any impostor. It is, therefore, as I say, to protect them against themselves that education is so necessary—and the Girasias, as a class, owe a deep debt to His Highness, who has provided the means of an education which, if it is taken advantage of, will fit them to resist those plausible people who, without incurring any expenditure themselves, lure them into the devious paths of indebtedness and litigation.

VOCATION IN LIFE.

Some remarks in the interesting report we have just heard suggest comments for which I would claim your indulgence. I seemed to notice a kind of apalogetic tone in the references to the subsequent scholastic careers of the boys who left this institution to prosecute their studies in Bombay and Poona. If I may say so, I think such a tone was quite unnecessary. Though the test of examination cannot be said to be a discredited test, it has nevertheless come to be realized that it is by no means the only, or even always the best possible, test. And, in regard to this College, catering as it does for a special class of the community—the land-owning class—I suggest, with all deference to His Highness' greater knowledge, that it is not essential—perhaps not even desirable—to look to University successes for your boys. After all what you want is what, I gather, you have already begun to achieve—namely, to fit the Girasia boys for their vocation in life, the management of their estates; and to this end a sound practical course of training is all that is essential. The boys can get all that within these walls but if further ambitions present themselves to some, I can conceive of no more useful training than that now being undergone in the Agricultural or Veterinary Colleges by the two young men mentioned. If any boys show markedly studious tastes the case would be different; but so far, though, as I have said results cannot be pointed to as yet, it is to be inferred, as might indeed be expected, that the Girasia boys have not shown any special aptitude for higher studies.

I am asked to continue the sympathy, expressed by some of my predecessors, with this College. I can promise it most sincerely. That I am most anxious to find vocations for the sons and relatives of Chiefs I have already shown by one appointment since I have come here; and I cordially echo the hope that the time may soon come when the natural leaders of the people—the landed nobility—may fill very many posts of managers of estates, for which with proper training, they are of course the proper people.

I have already spoken at too great length, and must refrain from further comment. I will only again thank His Highness for so kindly asking me to be present to-day, and congratulate him upon the great work that is being done at this College. He has earned the gratitude of a whole community and I wish this institution all the success it so eminently deserves.

Mr. Hill will leave Gondal to-morrow by the evening train for Rajkot.

NEW PALACE FOR KING THEBAW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, NOVEMBER 6.

The foundation stone of the new palace for the ex-king of Burma was laid to-day by Mr. Maconochie, I. C. S., our popular Collector, the name of the palace in Burmese being Syan Nan Beum Thah-Tyi Nan Tho. The following is the list of gentlemen present on the occasion. Mr. Khareghat, I.C.S., District Judge, Mr. Divetia, First Assistant Collector, Captain Sargent, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Mr. Greer, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Mr. Wallinger, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Comber, Police Officer to the ex-king, Mr. and Mrs. Dixit, Misses Jefferson and Unwin of the American Presbyterian Mission, Mr. Rodrigues, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Moore, Assistant Collector of Excise, Mr. Pathak, First Class Sub-Judge, Mr. Choubal, Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Joshi, District Deputy Collector, Mr. Dubal, Superintendent, School of Industry, Mr. Deshpandye, Chitnis to the Collector, Mr. G. B. Ranade, Vice President, Ratnagiri Municipality, Mr. Meherali Manji Hansraj, Mr. Mirza Abdul Latif Sahib Mogul, Mr. Walli Sahib Hakim, Mr. Jusuf Dhunji Shet Kaji, Mr. S. H. Limaye, Editor "Satya Shodhak," Mr. B. U. Joshi of Tedford School and several others.

Invitations were issued in the names of the ex-king and his queen and also in the name of Mr. K. K. Desai, the Executive Engineer, Nuhragon and Kolaba Districts.

The guests began to assemble in a shamiana from 9 a.m. Mr. Maconochie arrived just in time and went direct to the foundation stone and performed the ceremony. Three volleys were fired by the Police Guard of Honour. Afterwards Mr. Maconochie and gentlemen entered the shamiana where pan-supari and attar gulab, cocoanuts and fruits were freely distributed. Cheers in the names of the ex-king and his queen and in these of Messrs. Maconochie and Comber terminated the regular proceedings.

Afterwards sweets and cocoanuts were given to crowds of people and children, in which act of charity Mr. Maconochie took deep interest by distributing sweets to the poor children personally.

The estimated cost of the palace which is going to be a three storeyed building is nearly two lakhs.

Some of the out houses, part of the compound wall and the well are nearly complete. The area of the compound is about 27 acres.

King Thebaw proposes to build a summer house near the new palace at a cost of about Rs. 14,000 The foundation stone of this building also was laid by Mr. Maconochie to-day. The ex-king's band was in attendance and played all the while.

COUNCIL REFORMS.

Main Points Foreshadowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 7.

I learn, that the Council Reform proposals suggested in the article on this subject, published in the "Civil and Military Gazette," dated the 7th, instant, are mere surmises and the matter being confidential at present, no authoritative information is available.

The main points foreshadowed are:—(1) That the Imperial Advisory Council of Chiefs should be smaller than originally proposed by the Government of India, but should be given a free hand to initiate measures as well as to report upon questions submitted by the Government of India for its consideration: and (2) that as regards the Imperial Legislative Council, there should be no permanent official majority to out-vote the non-official element, though the Secretaries to the Government of India should be "ex-officio" members, and there might be some increase to the number of seats, in order to represent outlying commercial and other communities not provided for in the Government's original scheme. On the other hand, in order to enable the Government of India to pass any contested measure it is considered essential the Viceroy should be empowered to create any requisite number of temporary members, whose tenure would be for this purpose only.

I am unable to enlighten you as to what extent, if at all, these proposals contain the germ of what is now before Lord Morley. In any case, however, they suggest considerations which are of very considerable interest, in connection with a matter upon which the attention of the country is fixed.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Exclusion of Extremists.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 7.

With reference to the reported negotiations in Calcutta for the admission of Extremists to the Congress of Moderates at Madras, in Christmas week, it is understood that very effectual measures will be taken to prevent the entrance of anyone likely to repeat the disturbances of Surat.

No delegate will be admitted to the Madras Congress without a ticket signed by the Committee, and no ticket will be issued until the applicant has signed a solemn undertaking that he considers himself bound by the decision of the Allahabad Convention, viz., that constitutional means alone are legitimate to attain the end in view, which is self-government as obtains in the British Colonies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

At a conference of the Moderates and Extremists of Nagpur, held at the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" office yesterday, to devise means to hold a united Congress, the meeting lasted for five and-a-half hours and, a compromise failing, the Extremists declare their intention of holding a separate Congress at Nagpur.

Meanwhile, the Moderates hold a conference at the Indian Association rooms to consider the present Congress situation.

THE TUG "COLLECTOR."

Arrival at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 6.

The Karachi Port Trust's new steel twin-screw tug "The Collector," which has come out under steam, left the Tyne on 26th September and arrived in harbour here on the afternoon of the 4th instant, taking 39 days for her voyage. It is a powerful little craft, 95 feet 6 inches in length over all, 20 feet breadth and 8 feet 11 inches depth, with a gross tonnage of 119. The engines are compound, having cylinders of 12 and 24 inches diameter, with 18 inches stroke. The vessel has been built under Lloyd's special survey, and is classed 100 A. I. for towing purposes.

AN ELEPHANT'S SPITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 7.

While a native, employed by the Bombay Trading Corporation, was engaged in chaining unconverted logs, the elephant trained to drag the logs over the river bank to the Saw Mill, seized him with its trunk and threw him a considerable distance. The unfortunate man fell on his back across a log and died on the spot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 7.

Second-Lieutenants Howard, South Lancashires, and Grafton Wignall, Unattached List, are posted to the 32nd Lancers and the 2nd Punjabis respectively.

The following Artillery transfers are notified:—

Captain R. A. Shaw, to the 13th Battery.
Lieut E. F. Norton to the 64th Battery.
Lieut Haining to the 3rd Battery.
Colonel H. L. C. H. Stafford, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment.

The following R. E. postings are ordered:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Swayne, to Mhow; Majors E. A. Edgell, to Aden; L. H. Close, to Quetta; H. J. Barton, to Loralai; J. H. Twiss, to Peshawar, E. M. J. Burn, to Lahore; P. W. Saunders, to Lucknow; Captain McEnery, and Captain R. B. Skinner, to Lahore; and Captain Haswell to Kohat.

CHARU CHUNDER ROY.

Abetment of Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

Charu Chunder Roy, the French subject, who was discharged on Thursday last and at once re-arrested, was brought before Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate of Alipore, yesterday, and charged with abetment of murder.

The Magistrate remanded him in custody for seven days, and intimated that bail would be allowed if the prosecution were unable to proceed with reasonable celerity.

BOMB CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mr. Birley Cross-examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

At the resumed hearing of the Bomb Conspiracy Trial at Alipore yesterday, Mr. Birley, the Additional Magistrate of Alipore, was called and gave evidence as to his procedure in the Magisterial investigation, the recording of the confessions of Barendro Ghose and other accused, and the evidence of Norendra Nath Gossain, the informer, now deceased.

Witness was closely cross-examined by Mr. Chuckerbutty and Mr. P. Mitter, and his evidence had not concluded when the Court rose.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

Ten Ryots Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

The "Bengalee" publishes a telegram from Muzafferpur, saying that ten wounded ryots, from different villages in the Bettiah sub-division, have been admitted into the local hospital with severe wounds from "lathis" and spears.

They allege that they were attacked by the Factory authorities while resisting the forcible ploughing up of their standing crops.

The situation is reported to be serious.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

Opening Dates in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

The annual move of the Government of India to Calcutta is being made gradually. Some of the offices have already commenced sending off detachments, and the process will continue throughout November.

The following are the dates on which the Military offices open in Calcutta:—

Chief of the Staff, 16th November.
Adjutant-General, 23rd November.
Quartermaster-General, 23rd November.
Military Secretary 16th November.

Urgent Foreign Office cases will continue to be dealt with at Simla until the 23rd November.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General A. Pearson to succeed Lieutenant-General Browne as a Divisional Commander.

Major W. G. Hedgson and Captain R. Scott are posted as Cantonment Magistrates to the Punjab and the United Provinces, respectively.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotion.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Holloway to be Brevet Colonel; Major T. Webster to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain J. H. Crawford to be Major.

Conductor G. W. McKay is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain V. C. French, Bombay Rifles, and Captain R. A. D. Sewell and Quarter-Master J. E. Lee, Hyderabad Rifles.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde is granted one year's leave from the 1st proximo.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. P. Tollington, who has been acting for Mr. Sheepshanks, on leave, as Deputy Secretary, reverts to the ordinary line.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Anthony to be Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. K. B. Wagle to be Deputy Comptroller-General, and Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to be Deputy Comptroller of Post Offices, Nagpur.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The line from Mahadha *via* Mehmadabad to Kaira is excluded from the survey sanctioned for the Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Magraj Railway.

Surveys are sanctioned by the Railway Board for lines (1) from Khandwa to Dhaod and on to Kuksi, 123 miles, and (2) from Dongargaon to Bhamnala, 39 miles, both by the agency of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company; also from Moradabad to Sambhal, 21 miles, on the broad-gauge, with an alternative alignment from Dhakia *via* Sirsi to Sambhal, 15 miles, by the agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The services of Mr. R. B. Addis and Captain F. R. H. Eustice, Executive Engineers, are lent to the Southern Punjab Railway Company for employment on the Kasur-Lodhran Railway.

Mr. R. R. Gables to be Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge project.

THE INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Twenty-Sixth Exhibition of the Institute of Oil Painters opened to the Press on the 16th of October, to the private viewers on the next day, and to the public on the 19th. As a whole the pictures disappoint, though individually there are some that excite admiration of a subdued kind. Few of the heads of the Institute, and almost as few of the Members, have sent in pictures, or had them hung at all events. Sir Alma Tadema is a welcome exception. He has "A Golden Hour" that far colour, clear effect, and detailed perfection is very fascinating. The girl in the foreground playing with a classical statuette looks inspired with happiness. The glow of golden light in the maiden's eyes is in keeping with the whole scheme. The picture is as daintily finished as it is well-named. Frank Walton, the President is represented by four pictures. "In the Depths of a Glad Green Summer" a charming scene, and "The E'ening Brings a' Hame" is a still more restful and soothing canvas. "Oaks in Winter" is, perhaps, finer, though less attractive, being true to all the bleakness of the season. With all the will in the world to appreciate the merits of Mr. T. B. Kennington's "Pleasures of Idleness," valued at £200, it was difficult to rouse any enthusiasm, the idleness seems so artificial; his "Madame Saphira of Bond Street," toying with a crystal, is far more realistic, and the picture, besides being a portrait, gives the idea that crystal-gazing by no means reduces its professors to ascetic proportions. Ysend King's "Sentinel Oak" is the centre of a fine warm landscape and his "Morning" has the light of the coming day well denoted. In "The Sonata," by Henry Stock, we have a telling portrait of a musician against a dark and interesting background. Perhaps one of the most attractive exhibits is "St. Rose" by Miss Ethel Wright. This is a panel study of a beautiful girl in quaint costume, standing with a long-stemmed rose in her hand against a well-toned wall. The longer one looks at this picture the greater is the attraction of the beauty and repose of the face. "The Saracen Palace, Taormina" and "Chateau Gaillard," by C. A. Hunt, are delightful bits of colour and free drawing. Harry Vander Weyden in "The Ramparts," "The Mills at Montreuil, and "The Old Mills, Moonrise" has contributed three pleasing pictures that repay close inspection, and would not weary if transported home. This artist has the power that knowledge confers. A portrait of "The Romany Dog" gives us a delightful beast confidentially propping himself up against a huddle of gipsy disorder. Mrs. M. Mosheles has a vivid picture of a "Vespers in a Tyrol Church" which is in marked contrast to her more sober "Autumnal Sunshine," a quiet outdoor domestic scene. Robert Little has three Italian sketches from Massa and Carrara subjects, very charming. Moffat Lindner's "Setting Sun at Dardrecht" is as characteristic and good as most of his pictures, but this is his only one in the Exhibition. Julius Olssen's sea pieces are good, and Mr. Ayerst Ingram's also, specially his "Bound out to New York" where the heavy weather is fully shown. Guy Wilthew's "An Old Chouan," though the portrait of an exceedingly ugly member of society, is convincingly good. "The Girl at Her Toilet" by Glyn Philpot is on the very verge of being a fine picture. Leaving the Gallery, the feeling of disappointment is uppermost, for there is little originality among the four hundred and eighteen exhibits. The drawing is, indeed, above the average but boldness and strength are wanting while few have ventured on bright colours. Even the "Jain Procession, India" by Gwelo Goodman did not tempt the painter to deepen his colour effects. There are, indeed, sapphire seas, one by Gemmell-Hutchison, over which confused sea-gulls in hundreds swoop and fly, and another "The Sapphire Bay" by Charles Shannon, in both of which there is no stint of blue. Probably the one-artist shows that are more and more becoming the fashion discount largely the chances of success for the mixed Piccadilly Exhibition. They certainly take from the freshness of the impressions on the mind of the critic.

THE LITERATURE OF AMUSEMENT.

The President of the Board of Education, opening a public library at Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that English literature could be divided into six compartments—first, the literature of record; secondly, the literature of logic; thirdly, emotional and rhythmical literature; fourthly, reactive literature, by which we suppose he meant the literature of revolt and criticism; fifthly, creative literature; and, sixthly, all the rest.

Discussing these points, the "Times" said:—

"We are not concerned now to discuss the question whether these are the best divisions that could be made, though we may point out that the greatest creative literature is also emotional and rhythmical—that is to say, is poetry. Our object is to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Runciman did not give a compartment to the literature of amusement, that he did not even mention it, in making his divisions, although he went on to speak of fiction and to suggest that a five years' time limit for novels ought to be imposed upon the purchasing committee of the library.

"We shall speak without misgiving of the literature of amusement; and we think it deserves a compartment to itself, because it is the only reading of the great mass of men who can read at all. This is a fact which the President of the Board of Education would, no doubt, officially deplore.

"The commonest from of amusement, now that all can read, after talking is reading; and it is just as unreasonable to complain that the tired worker reads trivialities for his amusement as to complain that he talks trivialities for the same reason. You can no more expect him to read 'Paradise Lost' than to talk like Macaulay, for good reading demands a mental effort like good talking, and the tired worker cannot make that effort. Even the man of culture is not always training his mind upon the great classics. Often he would be himself surprised to know how little time he spends upon them, and how much upon reading that demands no mental effort from him whatever, the kind of reading that is usually called belles lettres.

"It is quite true that the average of printed matter is now lower in quality than it was before every one learnt to read; but it is strange that anyone should ever have supposed that it could be otherwise. You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. You can teach a boy to read, but you do not thereby give him the inclination to read Shakespeare or Milton. If he is an ordinary kind of boy, and grows into an ordinary kind of man, he will not have this inclination without a training that will take up a good deal of his time. To the great mass of those who learn to read, that training is impossible.

"While the number of those who can read has been much increased, the number of those who have leisure to read good literature has not been much increased; and therefore there are not many more readers of good literature, not will there be, until there is more leisure. The main effect of popular education has been to make reading a popular amusement; and it is well that people at large should get what harmless amusement they can.

"Needless to say, we wish that there were more readers for the great classics of literature, and we are aware of their importance to the soul of man. But we do not believe that the mass of men would read them, if they were not seduced by the literature of amusement."

AMAZING JEWEL THEFT.

Robbers Escape by Motor-Car.

An astounding jewel robbery, outrivalling in daring of conception and execution any of the feats of the noted Jesse James gang, was perpetrated on October 23rd in one of the busiest sections of New York, at Lexington avenue, near Sixtieth-street.

While the street was thronged with thousands of business people, hurrying to their homes, a stranger entered the old-established jewellery shop of Hannenhols and Son, and presented a letter of introduction alleged to be written by Mr. Andrews President of the United States Savings Bank, explaining that he wished to invest some £400 in jewels. Several trays of costly gems were brought out for inspection.

The stranger immediately grabbed them, scattering many gems on the floor, and hurried to the door. His exit was barred by Mrs. Hannenholz, a determined lady of over sixty, who flung her arms round the robber and held him until he stabbed her repeatedly, and she fell unconscious to the floor. While Mr. Hannenholz attended his wife, his son rushed after the stranger through the crowded streets and caught him just as he was stepping into a motor-car occupied by two other men.

A desperate struggle ended in young Mr. Hannenholz falling senseless on the pavement with three shots in the abdomen, while the motor-car bounded forward knocking the crowds to right and left. A chauffeur in charge of a second motor-car started in pursuit at lightening speed, and for over a mile a thrilling race was witnessed by thousands of pedestrians. Finally one of the bandits stood up in the car, and pointing a pistol at his pursuer's head shouted: "If you don't stop immediately, I'll blow your brains out." The chauffeur desisted, and the outlaws rushed through the crowded streets and escaped.

Hundreds of special police are searching for the robbers to-day, but with faint hope of success. Young Mr. Hannenholz is lying at the point of death in hospital, while his mother is suffering from severe wounds and shock.

VANISHED EXPLORER.

Mystery of the Arctic wilds.

By the Peary auxiliary steamer Erik, which arrived St. John's (Newfoundland), Oct. 3rd from "Etah," West Greenland, after landing stores for Peary's Polar expedition, there came as a passenger Randolph Francke, of Hoboken, New Jersey, companion of Dr. Cook, the rival explorer to Peary who went north last summer on a similar quest.

Cook went to Greenland last year in the schooner Bradley, and made his headquarters at Annatok, twenty miles north of Peary's station at Etah. He remained there until March 3 last, when he started on his cruise for the Pole with two Eskimos and eight dog teams laden with supplies.

On March 17 he wrote to Francke from Cape Hubbard telling him he expected to be back early in June. This message, which was sent back by an Eskimo did not reach Francke until May 7. He started early in June, travelled south with two Eskimo youths to North Star Bay, 600 miles distant, and a rendezvous for Arctic whalers.

Bad weather and disease so delayed him that the whalers had left before he reached North Star Bay. This forced him to return over the same weary route to Etah, which took him another month of equal misery.

Nothing has been heard of Dr. Cook in the meantime, and much concern is exhibited regarding him.—Reuter.

COST OF POVERTY.

Over £31,000,000 a Year.

Mr. Asquith's plans for the relief of the unemployed focuses attention on the huge annual cost of poverty in England. A calculation shows that Poor Law relief, old age pensions, hospitals and charities, private charity, and the cost of the unemployed must mean in the future some £31,000,000 a year.

The total cost Poor Law relief is £16,786,500, but it is calculated that old age pensions will mean a saving in the future. At the same time pauperism is increasing rapidly, and the saving will probably not be very great at the first, while the cost of pensions will steadily rise.

As to the cost of unemployed, it is calculated that with the Government grant of £300,000, the total amount available for relief works will be about £1,900,000 that is neglecting the cost of navy, tramway, and other Government and municipal work of permanent value which is being accelerated this winter.

Mr. Asquith gave in Parliament the difference between the actual value of unemployed labour and the amount given in wages to the unemployed as varying between 5 and 40 per cent., so that £400,000 is a rough approximation to the net cost of relief. The total of unemployed for thirty three towns exclusive of London is now about 45,000.

Mr. Buxton at Bradford last night said that the taxpayers' contribution for unemployment during the winter would be between £700,000 and £800,000.

NAPOLEON'S BIBLE.

Curious Discovery in the Isle of Elba.

Signor Tondi, an Italian journalist, has discovered the Bible which is said to have been used by Napoleon during his exile in the island of Elba. The Bible is illustrated with a number of engravings on wood, and is inscribed on the back with a large "N." surmounted by an Imperial crown. The text is in Italian, which leads to the belief that it did not form part of Napoleon's library, but originally belonged to some Italian priest living on the island.

The special value of the book lies in the fact that numerous passage which bear the appearance of having been underlined by the hand of the Imperial exile himself seem to reflect the Emperor's state of mind during the first days of his stay on the island. Here is a translation of some of them:—

"My spirit is heavy; watch with me." "If God is with us, who shall be against us?"

"Their blood be upon their own heads."

"Fear not, for I have many with me."

"If the shepherd is slain, then the sheep are scattered."

The Bible was found in the chancel of a church near which Napoleon stayed for the first seventeen days of his sojourn in Elba.

BY THE WAY.

A NAUGHTY CHILD.

Mr. Grayson may be a sincere fanatic, or he may a self-advertising notoriety-hunter. Let us assume sincerity of his fanaticism, and even so no ex- can be found for his conduct. Childish im- inence, defiance of the most courteous Chair the degradation of a deliberative Assembly ich, if it certainly is deliberative in method, is dignified and hard-working, to the level of a ill-disciplined nursery—these are not the ways which to render Mr. Grayson other than impos- in the eyes of all men of all parties; nor are the ways in which to further the solution of problem of unemployment

A LONG CAMPAIGN.

There is one sentence in Mr. John Burns's speech Tynemouth which deserves special consideration all whom the problem of unemployment haunts. is, that sentence in which Mr. Burns said that the against poverty and unemployment is not a rmish or a single battle, but a long and dogged mpaign of twenty, thirty, or a hundred years, a tient mining and counter-mining, and among the ces to be defeated are ignorance, prejudice, selfish- s, distractions, and disunion. Words like these y not be palatable to an age which wants to polish its problems as quickly as they arise. But we lieve that they represent a vital truth—a truth also hich ought to be clearly recognised. Poverty and employment are not evils which sprang up the day efore yesterday. They have always been with us, d the only reason why we fail to hear much of em in history is that they were so wide- pread in the past that history looking at them with e eyes of the predominant social class rejected em as a commonplace. It is not to be supposed at evils of so long duration are to be cleared away y an Act of Parliament. The Socialists alone, dis- garding the past and glancing with untutored aze at a problematic future dare to think that pov- ty and unemployment are to be mended by a cial revolution. The country has begun now to mble at the drags on its wheel. Well for the untry if it prepares itself for the long campaign f which Mr. Burns speaks. The better will be the ance of ultimate victory. For this is no warfare be accomplished by mad rushes. The truth is nleasant but it is truth and we thank Mr. Burns r stating it so manfully.

THE PREMIER'S CONCESSION.

Mr. Asquith did not receive any hearty gratitude r his grudging concession on the Licensing Bill. t was not agreeable to the extreme temperance dvocates, and the Opposition can but regard it as ad doctoring of unjust proposals. Doubtless the urther period of seven years in which the holders f licences will not be required to surrender the monopoly value will be of some benefit to the people directly interested, but a just amendment of what Mr. Balfour called an absurd attempt at tem- perance reform it cannot be considered for a mo- ment. Moreover, the concession is made late in the day, when the smallest opportunity of properly discussing it is afforded. The seven years' grace is merely a respite, of which the holders of licences would have to make the most. It does not conduce to equal treatment, and nothing the Prime Minister can say—he did not attempt to say very much for it, by the way—will console the temperance advo cates or those who demand fair play. The one party will remain impressed with the partiality of the Bill, the others will blame the Premier for weakening. It is difficult to see what good Mr. Asquith anticipates from his amendment.

NEW ARBITRATION COURT.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord James of Here- ford, Sir Edward Fry, and other leading citizens, men renowned for their love of justice and mental acumen, have on several occasions rendered in- valuable service to the country by acting as arbit- rators in trade disputes. This priceless intervention of able, unbiased minds is now to be regularised, and it is announced that a permanent Court of Arbitration is shortly to be established, on which our most capable leading citizens have generously consented to serve as chairmen. In addition to this invaluable element, a panel of employers and another of workers are being formed, two or four members of which will be called upon to assist the chairmen in the settlement of disputes. By these means it is hoped that the costly and really pre- historic methods of striking and locking out may be avoided. Of course, too much must not be hoped from the new Court, backed up though it is by the Conciliation Act. In other quarters of the world—New Zealand, for instance—workmen have shown a tendency of kick over the traces even of Acts of Parliament, when the award seems to them to be unfair. In these islands, however, there is more respect for law and order than in less experienced communities, and, though the new arrangement may not work perfectly, we have great hopes that it will prove at least another if not two more nails in the coffin of strikes and lock-outs.

CHILDREN OF GIBEON.

So long as the French, Italian, or German waiter is content to do the work at a lower salary than the Englishman will accept, it is hardly to be expected that the proprietors of restaurants and hotels will employ the more expensive instrument unless there is some compensating advantage. Such an advantage, however, is forthcoming if the public are as interested in the matter as they profess to be. By studiously patronising only those hotels and restaurants where English labour is employed, the wrong would be righted; the managers would find it to their own interests to change their staff, and many of our countrymen who are now unemployed would find comfortable position. A complaint has just been made at the Universities that the "scout" himself is suffering from the inroads of the cheap foreigner. The complaint will cause surprise, for the scout is always regarded as the very aristocrat of his class. With his substantial and multifarious tips and his fittings in the "long vac.," at any rate, to a hotel at Oban, Callander, or St. Andrews, he seemed to enjoy the good things of this life if any one did. Now, it appears, these pleasant and profitable migrations in the "long vac." are no longer his. The foreigner has cut him out, and he is reduced to staying at home and minding the children while his wife goes out charing. That a faithful and usually honest body of men should be reduced to these straits is certainly a bolt on our great colleges, and means should be devised to secure continuous employment for our old philosopher, good friend, and faithful servant the college scout.

In view of the unsatisfactory state of the Paris Municipal Budget, the Prefect of the Seine has proposed the imposition of a tax on foreigners who stay for any length of time in Paris "en route" to other countries. This tax, which would be at the rate of 2 per cent. of the rent of the hotel rooms or apartments, would only be applied to apartments the rent of which is over 60 francs a month. Visitors would themselves pay the tax by fixing adhesive stamps to the required amount. It is estimated that the tax would produce two million francs.

THE LADIES' CORNER

REVOLUTIONS IN NURSERY ETIQUETTE.

Nursery precepts have undergone many revolutions of late years. In later Victorian days they were such cheerless dogmas that if it were not for vivid personal recollections one could almost imagine them rebounding without an echo from the ungarnished walls and from the depths of the cheerless cupboards and deal playboxes in which the child of the day herded his scanty playthings. The modern infant, on the contrary, lives in a fairyland, which in some ways has gone a step beyond even the vivid imagination of Hans Andersen or Sheharazade. The old-fashioned nursery of our youth believed in the invitable square of Brussels carpet, brushed cursorily by the nursemaid, the high chair pushed up to the table for the "spoon," babies, with its movable wooden stake, which had a tendency to close too expeditiously for comfort. There was also the play-cupboard, whose cavernous depths were unexplored except by the small owners, and the bow-legged chair which was jealously looked upon as the nurse's prerogative from early morn to lamplit eve, while the distempered walls were hung with "Goody Two Shoes" or "Red Riding Hood," and other gaudy framed lithographs from last years Christmas annuals. Nowadays, what with nursery hygiene, nursery art, and nursery moral education, there can be little excuse for the child who does not grow up uproariously sound in limb and mind, with the trained eye of an artist and the culture of a litterateur. Every up-to-date nurse—hospital trained—would bann at once such heterodox items as bed valances, unwashable curtains, nailed-down carpets, together with the overtrimmed and airless bed-cots of our youth, the inartistic pictures and garish wall-hangings, if her mistress were so old-fashioned as to cling to such germ-laden fancies of her own infancy. Instead, the walls of the modern nursery are hung with washable paper, the dado—well within the eye and finger reach of the small owners—representating a Noah's Ark cavalcade, or a procession of nursery rhymesters, admirably drawn and coloured, which amuses the small baby just as much as the older children, who are on the threshold of the schoolroom. In the Babyland section of the Ideal Home Exhibition, the exhibit of the National Society of Day Nurseries is the text of the nursery furniture of the day. The row of small cups and deep saucers of picture faience to hold milk and bread and butter, the low semi-circular table at which each child sits in is his small chair—his feet on the ground instead of dangling, and his knees unchafed by the drawer of the nursery table—are great improvement on old methods. Day-cots, such as those in which the small pensionnaires take their midday siestas, are besides, ideal for afternoon sleeps while they are hygienically independent of the night nursery furniture. Tasteful art prints and pictures make the walls attractive, whilst playing "pens"—collapsible at will—and roomy enough for play or for the kicking and stretching games which a six-months' baby delights in, are pleasures of the up-to-date nursery which make up the sum total of an ideal childhood. Children have, besides, nowadays, their own bathrooms. Fitted with baby geysers, so that hot baths can be procured at any time of the night or day, their own store-shelves and their private medicine shelves—cupboards in which the milk sterilisers, stoppered bottles, filters and testers, thermometers, antiseptic gauze and cotton-wool, and germ-proof bottled remedies are kept for infantile complaints. Cots are often aseptic nowadays, and no night nursery is without its weighing scales and recorder, to be used nightly, while as regards the constant washing and cleaning of the special cork-felt floor-coverings and walls with disinfactants, the most punctilious hospital matron could hardly be more of a martinet than the modern nurse.

AIRSHIP ACCIDENT.

Fall of 6,000 Feet.

Berlin, Oct. 23.

It is reported that the Parseval airship, which ascended to-day, burst when at an elevation of over 6,000 feet and dropped with tremendous rapidity to earth.

Only when nearing the ground was the pace slackened, but the three occupants were uninjured. The ascent took place in the presence of Major Parseval and the members of a military commission who were watching the airship's second trial with a view to its being taken over by the War Department.

BANQUET TO MR. W. WRIGHT.

The French Aero Club have arranged to give a grand banquet in honour of Mr. Wilbur Wright, the famous American aviator and inventor.

The affair will take place on the premises of the French Automobile Club, in the Place de la Concorde, Paris on Thursday week (November 5.)

Advantage will be taken of the occasion to present Mr. Wright with a gold medal on behalf of the club in commemoration of his remarkable successes at Le Mans last month. Mr. Wright will also be asked to take charge of a second gold medal which the club is presenting to his brother, Mr. Orville Wright.

ENGLISH LADY AEROPLANIST.

The first Englishwoman to take a practical interest in the aeroplane is Miss Dorothy Levitt, the holder of many ladies records in motoring who has announced her intention of entering for the French prize for the first woman aeroplanist to fly a kilometre.

Miss Levitt has written to Mr. Wilbur Wright to ask him to accept her as a pupil.

"THE TRAGEDY OF KOREA."

Twelve Thousand Insurgents Killed in a Year.

An official statement from Japan is published in the Chinese and foreign Press of China under the heading in some cases, which is not official, "The Tragedy of Korea," stating that from July, 1907, when the Japanese Protectorate Convention with Korea was signed to the end of August, 1908, 12,916 Koreans, called insurgents by the Japanese and patriots by their fellow countrymen, were killed by the Japanese soldiers and gendarmerie.

Only 169 Japanese were killed in effecting this slaughter, which, says the correspondent of "The Times" still continues, though modified in severity.

A detailed Chinese official statement regarding the Kantao (Korea) incident differs essentially from the Japanese reports.

It states that on October 12 fourteen unarmed Chinese police while attempting to prevent the Japanese from constructing an outpost in territory near Yen-chi-ting in Kantao, which had long been occupied by Chinese and claimed as Chinese territory, were treacherously fired upon by the Japanese gendarmerie "before they could have a chance to communicate their intention of making an amicable settlement on the basis of right." One officer and one policeman says the report were killed while one sergeant and some others were wounded.

China has protested and asked for reparation.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SNAKE FARMS IN AUSTRALIA.

Snake farming is not an attractive occupation, but it has more than one votary in the Commonwealth, and in the neighbourhood of Sydney the industry has been carried on for several years by an individual who, while disclaiming all knowledge of the snake-charming art, appears to have an extensive knowledge of the reptiles and their ways. In addition to the snakes large numbers of frogs, and even toads are carefully reared, partly as food for the reptiles, and partly for scientific purposes. The snakes are caught in the bush, a work frequently necessitating many miles of wandering and long hours of patient watching, for the snake is a suspicious creature, generally more alarmed at the sight of man, than is the man at it. The snake-hunter employs a couple of forked sticks as a means of capture. With one the reptile is pinned by any part of its body to the ground, after which it is fixed by the neck with the other. This done, the captor, with finger and thumb, grasps the head at the side of the jaws, and thus has the reptile safe and harmless. The snake is thus dropped, tail first, into a a sugar bag. All that is really necessary is a steady nerve, a straight eye, and a firm hand.

USES OF THE SNAKES.

A recent visitor was shown some large specimens of the tiger and diamond species, intended for the Sydney Board of Health, which is regularly supplied with venomous snakes from which the poison used in preparing "snake-antidotes" is obtained by "milking." This is described as a most interesting performance. "Before milking time the snakes are well fed, afterwards becoming excited when a glass, similar to a watch glass, covered with the finest guttapercha, is put into the cage. The infuriated reptiles bite viciously through the guttapercha, leaving tiny drops of poison on the prepared glass." This "milking" is in variably performed during the summer months, when the creatures are most active and fierce, and the poison most virulent. Numberous vicious specimens are kept in cages at the offices of the Sydney Health Department to be "milked," and when somewhat worn out are returned to the snake fram to recuperate. After the snakes have become useless for "milking" purposes they are sold to taxidermists or the Sydney Zoological Gardens. There is always a good market for new orrare specimens, as much as £6 being paid for a single snake. Several hundred snakes have been collected at one time on the farm, where they are kept in bags or boxes, the latter being covered at the top with small-mesh wire netting. At the bottom of each receptacle is a little bran or straw, and occasionally a few old rags.

POISONED BODIES.

When the snake farmer began to keep the reptiles he found himself periodically attacked by a mysterious kind of influenza or hay fever, which he subsequently discovered to be due to a poison exuded from the bodies of the snakes. In one respect the creatures resemble human kind, they are great sticklers for caste. "The black snack is considered the gentleman of the snake fraternity, and lives much alone, seldom associating with other members of the tribe. The carpet snake is the loafer of the reptile world, while the diamond snake is a positive larrikin stealing the other snakes' wives and swallowing their children. The tiger species is hard to get on with, being vicious and deceitful, and, like the tiger and cat tribe generally, plays with its prey before devouring it." The question of food is an important one. It necessitates ample supplies of frogs, rats, bandicoots, rabbits, eggs, &c. This has caused frog-rearing to become one of the features of the farm. The reptiles are kept in large bottomless cages, placed on the grass, with some bush on one side, and a small pond in the centre. When in the open a bit of bush-shelter is indispensible for snake and frog alike.

"In the hot weather," says the snake farmer, "when the frogs are sitting in the bushes, they are treated to a shower bath, an ordinary garden syringe being used for the purpose. Great seems their enjoyment, turning round and round, stretching out their legs and necks to the spray. But," he continued, "there's a fortune in frogs if we only had the French secret of feeding them. No matter how much water is about, in the dry weather they get together in crowds, and hop away for miles away from their old homes, looking for fresh marshy places with plenty of cover. Frogs carry water in their pouches, and when they come across a suitable hollow in a shady spot, they fill it and make a pond for themselves. The venom obtained from the snakes is understood to be of great value, the quantity being extremely limited, and rarely weighing more than a few grains. It rarely, if ever, losses any of its poisonous qualities, and has to be handled with the greatest care.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

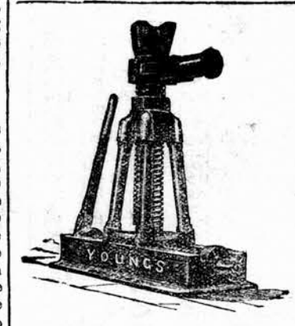
The recent triumphs of the aeroplane have resulted in a wave of optimism as regards the conquest of the air. Aeronauts to-day are as confident as was Bishop Wilkins 260 years ago, when he declared that it would presently be as common for a man to call for his wings when about to sally forth as for his boots and spurs. And to-day we are invited to think of a near future when a man will as familiarly call for his aeroplane as he now summons his hansom cab, and when the commerce and warfare of the world will be chiefly carried on by the same machine. Such being the prevalent feeling of the moment the article on aerial navigation contributed to the "Nineteenth Century and After" by the distinguished American astronomer, Professor Simon Newcomb, will appear to many unduly pessimistic.

PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS.

For while Professor Newcomb fully admits that the possibility of a aerial navigation has been proved both in theory and practice, he contends that physical limitations must prevent it ever becoming a common means of locomotion. The same considerations forbid the hope of the aeroplane ever taking the place of the railway train or steamship in war or commerce. And one of the fundamental difficulties is that the aeroplane is only supported in the air through its own motion. Directly this ceases, through any mishap to the machinery, it drops to the ground with disastrous results. And if the aeroplane is to be made to carry greater weight its horizontal surface must be enlarged. It will thus become more unwieldy and unmanageable the greater the weight there is to be carried. And, as Professor Newcomb points out, physical principles as at present known do not permit any hope that these difficulties can be overcome by any possible inventions.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

Professor Newcomb, however, is careful to state that his forecast is based on the present state of science, Certain revolutionary discoveries might alter the prospect of ultimate success. Should any means be found of controlling or reversing the force of gravity, should radium be produced by the ton instead of the milligram, should the secret of making the other react on matter ever be disclosed, or should a metallic alloy with ten times the tensoity and rigidity of steel be discovered, then Professor Newcomb admits his forecast would have to be revised. At the same time he does not hold out any hopes that such discoveries will ever be made.



YOUNGS,
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Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
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are upon every GENUINE bottle.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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FILTERS
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ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.
There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."
Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—
A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.
We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.
Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.
The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.
Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.
Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.
bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.
"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.
No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name.....
Address.....

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
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Booklet and full particulars on application to
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 6.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4	1/2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-1		1-4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 13/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1-8	3-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-8	3/16	
do. in New York ...	50 1-8	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 3-4		1-4
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77 10 7/8 unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by speculative buying orders.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 30,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet and easier
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	...23,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·06—02 ,,
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·67	4·66	4·65	4·65	4·65
				—05
		—06		

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	Jy.-Aug.
4·65	4·66	4·66	4·63
—05			—03
	—04		

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	85,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	65,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	38,000 ,,
Do to Continent	25,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·30+05.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·07+07	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on commission house buying.
Do. do. March 8·83+07	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16—unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·78+07	
Do. do. March 8·78+06	
Closing Tone of Spot—	
Cotton Stock in London ...	... 11,550 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...485,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...121,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent	...224,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan	... 1,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...813,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...645,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns G.I.F.—6... d. 3 3/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—6 5/32d. Sellers.
Months—November.-December.
Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 29/64
Cocanadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 31/64

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi 37 1-4 May-June—London Done - Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 85 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 1/4—Nov.-Dec. H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.
Brown per 416 lbs. ex ship 49 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/8 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5s. 0 1-2 Dene.
Metals:—
Copper Braziers 675
Yellow Metal 46 1/4
Bar Iron:—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes ...
No. 2 F. O. B., Antwerp ... £ 6 14 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¼ F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 10 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [7TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 30,000	London	Chartered Bank
60 Bars Silver ...	1,12,045		
258 Bars Silver...	4,48,618	do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	7,680	do	R K Motiwshaw & Co
799 Bars Silver...	10,41,720	do	Hongkong Bank
121 Bars Silver...	2,23,025	do	Comptoir Bank
2 Parcels Silver .	172		
2 Boxes Rupees...	6,149	Bhavnagar	Sundry Importers

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
To-day being mail day there has not been much new business offering. All Banks were sellers of telegraphic transfers and demand Bank bills at Is. 3 7-8 and for the latter some Banks would give Is. 3 29-32. The Credit rate was firm at Is. 4 1-16 3 months' sight but bills are still very scarce.

Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	Is. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	Is. 3 7-8d. to Is. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	Is. 4 1-16d. to Is. 4 3-32d
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 4 3-16d. to Is. 4 7/32
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169

Government Paper:—
The Market opened to-day at 94 1-2 ready and 94 3-8 for the settlement. The tone of the market was very quiet in the morning but before the close quotations improved to 94 5-8 ready and 94 1-2 for the account. A moderate business in reported.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs	94·10
1st Settlement	,,	94·10

Bullion:—
On Friday the London Bar Silver Market advanced 3-16 to 23 1-8 for ready and two months' delivery. New York was 1-2 better at 50 1-8. Locally the market opened steady to firm at 60 7-16 ex duty, but later rates leased to 60 1-8. Forward rates are given Below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The settlement of the strike in Lancashire will come as a relief to the Cotton Trade, the disconcerting influence of the lockout having been felt more or less all over the world. The reopening of the mills should have some effect on the market, and it is generally anticipated that the resumption of work will mean an improvement in prices, even if only of a temporary character. The ultimate result on the Yarn market, when the mills are again in full swing, remains to be seen; but whatever it may be, the trade will welcome a return to activity after the uncertainty and anxiety of the past seven weeks.

The local market opened quiet but steady. The demand for new crop has been limited as exporters are almost out of the market. Rates close quiet but steady as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand chiefly for new Begnals. The turn over at Colaba was about 2,500 bales.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227 1-4	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203-4	,,
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	197-8	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183/4	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	168 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quieter.
Estimated Sales	4,000 Bales
Total Imports	6,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·71	4·70	4·69	4·69
		+04	

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
4·69	4·69	4·70	4·70	4·69
		+04		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market for forward delivery is easier, and the demand is falling off. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
May...	,,	7 15 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is steady and we quote as under.

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 8 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9 8 0	,,
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	,,	8 1 0	R.T.

Gingellyseed:—
There is more enquiry and prices are steady. We quote:—

Sold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	45 8 0	
Mimbara	,,	44 8 0	
White Havree	,,	47 8 0	
Black Kutni	,,	42 0 0	

Poppyseed:—
Ready Rs. 9 9 0 B. T. Apr.-May Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0 Jan.-Feb. Rs. 22 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasee:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
Jan.-Feb ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 10 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ,, ... ,, 5 15 6 ,,
Tone—Firm and advancing.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,585	bales.
Wheat	1,894	owts.
Linseed	1,071	,,
Rapeseed	nil	,,
Gingellyseed	12,002	,,
Poppyseed	174	,,
Groundnuts	114	,,
Castorseed	4,328	,,
Rice	270	,,
Myrabollams	1,355	,,
Cottonseed...	6,282	,,
Mowrasee...	2,103	,,
Gram	219	,,
Joowar	1,377	,,
Maize	82	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 7-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	96	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-2	1-4	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	82 11-16		1-8
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1-8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-8	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	50		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10		1 2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 1-2	3 4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 p.c.	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills.			
3 months' sight ...	2 1-8	1-8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3-8	1-16	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3-4		1-4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £175,000 for Egypt.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... Is. 3 25/32d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/13 7/8 unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	... 16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·03+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	8 1/16+1-8

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-April
4·71	4·70	4·69	4·69	4·69
		+04		

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·69	4·70	4·70	4·70
	+04		

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...61.000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...53,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...26,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...36,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·30 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·01—06	Advanced early on improved financial Conditon for Wall Street demand and declined later owing to Commission houses liquidating.
Do. do. March 8·84—02	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·74—04.	
Do. do. March 8·74—04.	
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	2,460,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	100,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	4,220,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	40,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	46,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	9,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	53,000	,,
,, Stock	4,09,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	100	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	...	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400	,,
,, Actual Exports	...	
,, Week's Imports	...	
,, Stock	1,0000	,,
Afloat American	330,000	,,
,, Indian	3,000	,,

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—37 1-2 May-June buyers.
Tone—Steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—
47—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Rapeseed:—
Tone—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—5¾ unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras... ...	...	1,137½
Bangalore Bank... ...	*Sellers*	120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...		105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers*	1.000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July	*Buyers*	108
Do. do. 31st Dec. Do.		1.080
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1.000
Carnatic	*Buyers*	530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...		1.000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares		155
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)		50
Coral ...		170
Jamalamudugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...		2.800
Madura		150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		104
Tinnevelly		500
Tirupur Press		450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burma Investments		10
Burmah Oil Coy.		89s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...		950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1.000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares		*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ...		*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers*	14s 9d.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...		20s.
Indian Alluminium (fully paid) ...	*xd.*	100
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller*	90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	*nom*	£1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...		12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...		96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		101½
Mysore Chromium	*nom*	
New Mysore Manganese		2s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		97½
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...		65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£101
Rangoon Oil		68
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£ 101
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		108
South Indian Railway Debentures		£122
Do. (Canital Stock, 1911)... ...		£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.*	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		110
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		93
United Coffee Growers		*nom*
Vizianagram Mining		26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...		...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid		...4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid		...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines		... 8s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...		... 5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	*Sellers*	3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...		... 4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid) ...		... 3s.
Glenrock		... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		... 3s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...		... 1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...		... 4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...		... 22s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		... 38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)		... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...		... 4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...		... 9½s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...		... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...		... 3½.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...		... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	*Seller*	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...		21s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...		14s. 10½d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...		...21s. 9d.
Sangli, 15s. paid		... 3½.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...		... Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...		*Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1¼ ,,	82½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	2·0	250	20	xd500
Century ...	100	100	50	360
Central India...	500	500	85	1,780
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhoti Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	250
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
David ...	250	250	20	440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Emp ees ...	500	500	25	370
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hydershad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,500
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...	500	500	25	830
Leopold ...	100	100	3	55
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lukshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,355
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	940
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,000
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200 xd	4,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50 xd	1,390
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45 xd	1,330
Textile... ...	500	500	30 xd	1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	512½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 ,,	xd 417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4.800
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	172½
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,700
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	... ...	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	133½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	680
New Berar ...	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Pachbany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	25	490
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath,...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	6·5	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	134
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	352 255
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 405
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	18	135
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	193
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Karrachee Landing ...	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	5	p.c. 19½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	53
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	23 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	C. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 52
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THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 5.—At a meeting of the Central Flood Relief Committee held recently the following business was transacted :—

1. Proceedings of the meeting of the Sub-Committee for gratuitous relief held on 20th Azur, 1318 Fasli, having been read, the Central Relief Committee unanimously expressed their regret at finding that the Sub-Committee had not yet started its operations. Resolved that, for the present, Mr. Fazil Muraj be appointed President of the Sub-Committee, who will, if necessary, propose the appointment of additional members.

2. Shams-ul-Ulama Nawab Aziz Jung Bahadur's application to be appointed a member of the Central Flood Relief Committee was submitted by the Secretary to the Central Flood Relief Committee.—Unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to Nawaz Aziz Jung for having volunteered his services ; but as for the present the services of additional members are not required, and, moreover, the Committee already includes two members who represent the public, the Committee are unable to see their way towards accepting the Nawab's offer.

3. Mr. Dunlop proposed that as the work of surveying the area of fallen houses had been entrusted to Magistrates who had asked for surveyors for the purpose, it would be expedient to have the work done by Settlement officials under the supervision of the P. W. Secretary. Mr. Dunlop was further of opinion that Mr. Syed Hassan, Superintendent of the Settlement Office, should be appointed for the general supervision of this work.—The proposal was unanimously sanctioned, and it was resolved that Mr. Fazil Muraj be empowered to defray the expenses of surveying from the amount sanctioned for Mr. Stevens, the account of this expenditure to be kept separately.

4. On the proposal of Mr Dunlop it was unanimously decided that the Military Department and the City Municipality shall not sell rubbish to brickmakers at higher rates than in previous years.

5. Mr. Casson Walker stated that splendid work had so far been done by Colonel Shore ; but it was now time that responsibility for carrying out the conservancy arrangements were transferred to the Municipal authorities. Colonel Shore, Mr. Walker added, should remain as General Sanitary Adviser, while the work should not be disassociated from the Municipal Committee in order to have the arrangements properly carried out.—Unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Central Relief Committee be conveyed to Colonel Shore for his excellent work and that the Committee consider that the time had arrived when the Municipal authorities should, as formerly, be made responsible for conservancy work ; but before passing final orders that an expression of opinion be invited in the matter from Colonel Shore.

6. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee submitted Colonel Shore's proposal regarding the removal of debris by Government agency of ruined houses in the various mohallas, especially the Osmanshahi quarter, where the people are very poor, as failure to do so is likely to engender the public health.—Unanimously resolved that Mr. Muraj be requested to give the matter his full consideration and submit his opinion at the next sitting of the meeting.

7. A letter was read from the President of the Ladies' Committee, stating that chits given by Magistrates showed that a great many of the persons to whom such chits were given had already been helped by the Committee. On the other hand, the Magistrates on their part complained that chits granted by them after full investigation were not attended to.—Unanimously resolved that as the task of relieving women in distress falls entirely within the province of the Ladies' Committee, Magistrates should be asked not to give chits to any woman in future.

8. Mr. Fazil Muraj stated that in the City boundaries had been marked in the prohibited area, but that the work had not been done in the suburbs. —Unanimously decided that the members meet next Friday afternoon at 3-30 near Putli Bavli.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, November 2.—To-day Bangalore has devoted itse'f to loyal celebrations in various parts of the Station and City in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the administration of this country by the Crown from the East India Company. Most of the public buildings such as the Municipal buildings, the Brigade Staff Offices, the Bowring Institute and the Prince of Wale's buildings flew the Union Jack over their premises and this example was followed by many Indian places of business and Indian house owners. The statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in the Cubbon Park was elaborately decorated with with flags and bunting and throughout the day the more ignorant of crowds of rustic visitors to the Station spent most of their time in seeking information as to what was going forward and why the statue of the English Maharanee was adorned. I will deal with the chief ceremonies separately.

The commemoration ceremony for the Civil and Military Station was held at the R. B. Arcot Narrainswamy's High School. A large gathering had assembled in the hall, including Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., Dewan of Mysore, Mr. T. Anundi Rao, Mr. Puttanna Chetty, Mr. T Maigandadeva Moodelliar, Mr. Chelvaraya Moodelliar and other notable Indians. In fact the gathering was almost essentially an Indian gathering come together obviously with the genuine object of expressing their loyalty to the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Hon'ble Mr. S M. Fraser, the Resident, arrived in State at 8 o'clock and was received by Messrs. Maigandadeva Moodelliar, Chelvaraya Moodelliar and B. P. Annaswamy Moodelliar. The Resident having taken his seat on the "dais," the proceedings were commenced with the reading of the Proclamation of the 1st November, 1858, by Mr. Chelvaraya Moodelliar. The conclusion of the reading of this Magna Charta of the people of India was received by all present with demonstrative expressions of loyalty to the Crown and gratitude to the Government. The presentation of an address expressing loyalty to the Throne was then read by Mr. B. P. Annaswamy Moodelliar and was presented to the Resident.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Fraser replied in the following terms :—

I esteem it a privilege to be with you on this memorable occasion, when you are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption by the Crown of the administration of India and at receiving for transmission to the proper quarter, the loyal address in which you, the citizens of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, express your gratitude for the benefits conferred on you by the British Government. The simple and direct terms of your address are, I know, significant of the unqualified nature of your sentiments and the cordiality of the relations existing between the officers of the Government and the people of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore. It is a happy record of which any citizen may be proud, a record, unchequered by any shadow of passing clouds of political unrest. Long may this spirit of co-operation prevail among us, to bear witness to the grateful discharge of your duties as fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects of a common sovereign, to the abiding loyalty we cherish to his gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

Cheers were then given for the King-Emperor and on the motion of Mr. Maigandadeva Moodelliar a vote of thanks to the Resident was carried with enthusiasm.

Leaflets containing the full text of the Proclamation were then distributed among the audience and the Resident and other dignataries having left, an adjournment was made to the play ground, where the children of the various schools were treated to sweet and refreshments and a big programme of sports was gone through, to the infinite delight of the youngsters. Later in the day a feast was given to the poor of the Station.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE CITY.

The celebrations in the City were of a somewhat more imposing nature and indicated that the spirit of loyalty to the Crown of Britain is very deeply rooted in the minds of the Mysoreans. The command had gone forth from His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore that as far as was compatible with the usual policy of the Government, the people of the State were to be assisted in showing their loyalty to the paramount power, but this assistance was only rendered in such a way as not to make the demostrations of the people anything less than spontaneous. The unswerving loyaly of the Ruler of the State and his Government needed no showing by any outward demostration and the passive assistance rendered by the Government to the functions of the day only served to bring the spontaneous loyalty of the citizens of the City into prominent relief.

Practically the whole City showed signs of joy for the occasion, by the decoration of its streets and the exhibition of loyal emblems in private houses and places of business. As in the Station, most of the places of business observed a holiday in honour of the occasion. According to appointment a Durbar was held by Mr. B. Kumarasawmy Naik, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, at noon. The venue was a capacious shamiana, erected in front of the central facade of the Mysore Public Offices in the Cubbon Park. Here an almost entirely Indian gathering had assembled, including Messrs. Ananda Rao, the First Councillor, H. V. Nanjandiah, F.S. Krishna Rao, C. Setlur, Chendrashekara Aiya, the President and Commissioners of the City Municipality and many leading citizens of the City, a truly representative gathering of India's people, to whom the occasion they were celebrating was a commemoration of the day on which they obtained from the British Crown rights which are the birthright of British subjects. On Mr. Kumarsswamy Naik proclaiming the Durbar open and announcing his intention of reading the Queen's Proclamation, a company of Reseve Police, under the command of Mr. G. Edward presented arms for a royal salute, the band of the B. R. V. playing the National Anthem. The Proclamation was then read, and at its conclusion the whole Durbar rose to their feet, the Police again presenting arms, while the National Anthem was again played. Cheers were then given for the King-Emperor and subsequently for the H. H. Maharajah. The guests were then garlanded and "pan supari" distributed, terminating the Durbar.

SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

During the afternoon sports on an extensive scale were held on the ground to the west of the Park, the children from practically all the schools in the City partaking in the fun.

The occasion was also celebrated by the pupils of Bishop Cotton Girls' School, in their schoolroom, under the supervision of Miss Gow, the Head Mistress, and the Rev. F. W. Heycock. The pupils all wore rosettes of the national colours and the floral emblem of England. Here also, after the proceedings had opened with the singing of the hymn, "O God our Help in Ages Past," the Proclamation was read by Miss Gow, the Rev. F. W. Heycock subsequently delivering a practical address to the girls on loyalty, especially loyalty in its relation to their treatment of the Indian subjets of the King-Emperor, Kipling's "Recessional" and "Rule Britannia" were then sung and the school was given a holiday. The singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings, when each of the girls received bags of sweets the bags bearing the Royal Arms and other national emblems.

At 4 p.m. a very numerous gathering assembled in the Central Hall of the Mysore Public Offices, in response to invitations issued by the General and Revenue Secretariat Club, for the celebration of Proclamation Day by a social meeting. Mr. C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, late Councillor to the Mysore Government, was voted to the Chair. The Proclamation was again read and Mr. F. X. D'Souza read an interesting paper enlarging on the benefits of British rule and the loyalty all the Indian people ought to feel at being the inheritors of the great Queen's charter to them. Music, the recitation of Sanskrit sokas and the distribution of "pan supari" terminated a very pleasant gathering.

Bangalore, November 4.—The Dewan has left Bangalore on a short tour in the Hassan District, and Mr. Puttanna Chetty, the Second Councillor, has returned to the Station.

The Mysore Legislative Council, which will assemble again on the 14th instant, will have before it on that date the disposal of business relating to the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Mysore Insolvency Bill.

Dr. W. Creser will visit Bangalore shortly to superintend the practical examination of the Trinity College of Music. Further information in regard to this matter can be obtained from Mrs. Claridge, the Secretary of the local Branch of the body.

Saturday evening has been definitely fixed for the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the recent Rifle Meeting of the Regiment. Major-General Pilcher, the General Officer Commanding the Brigade, will preside and give away the prizes. Saturday is an unfortunate date to select as it is the final day of the Assault-at-Arms and the distribution of prizes at that function will last late.

ALLAHABAD.

November 4th.—A theatrical performance.—The Amateur Dramatic Society of the Allahabad Club is becoming ambitious. It started its career in unpretentious fashion with two little farces "Gentle Gertrude" and "Lights Out" ; it has now plunged boldly into modern domestic drama ; and is doubtless ready to tackle Shakespeare in due course. Whisper already speaks of a programme for the season sketched out well in advance of the season's arrival and intended to keep even the most prosaic of Allahabad's residents out of their beds several nights in every month. Yet "better the excess than the defect" in the case of those who cater for other people's amusement, and the Dramatic Society, if it is ambitious, can at least boast possession of considerable talent. Its activities at present are engaged with "Sweet Lavender," one of the earliest of Pinero's productions whose mawkish sentimentality has thrilled audiences since Edward Terry began his great "run" of 670 nights with it twenty years ago, the first performance took place before a crowded house in the Club Theatre on Tuesday night and another performance will be given to-night. The piece selected has its drawbacks. Its situations and characters are distinctly unreal ; it is unduly long and there is a tendency at times for the play to "drag," especially in the second Act, which for purposes of amateur representation might benefit by a little careful pruning. The old reprobate who preaches worldly wisdom to unthinking youth in the second Act and repents (with or without slow music) in the last the adoption of his own want of principle ; the younger reprobate whose good nature brims over his plentiful potations, forces him into a quixotic gift of £50,000 to save his friends' bank and leaves him an example of all the virtues, without a "drop" during the whole week, at the fall of the curtain ; a lady with a shady past shared by the aforementioned elder reprobate and with a heart of gold that sets her to nurse the old sinner to repentance, a woman in short who cannot forget yet forgives the most cruel of wrongs ; a gentleman with an American accent who hails from N'York and is always in an "all-fired" hurry ; a genial old Irish Doctor with a pronounced brogue and still more pronounced tendency to intervene in what is avowedly not his business ; a fashionably dressed widow and her daughter, the former with a mind bent on match-making, the latter with attention wholly devoted to the gentle arts of flirtation : a pair of somewhat insipid lovers whose trials end, all stage-lovers' trials end, in the brightest of sunshine ; and finally a solicitor and hairdresser who flit across the stage at odd intervals—these constitute the "dramatis personæ," and the difficulty is to give the them life and prevent melodrama from degenerating into unintentional farce. Nothing but good acting can save a piece of this kind from a charge of dulness and amateurs cannot perhaps hope to rise quite to the level of either Edward Terry or Maud Miller. On the whole, considering the nature of the piece, the Amateur Dramatic Society are to be congratulated on the interpretation they gave of it. Except in the concluding portions of the final Act which showed signs of not having been sufficiently rehearsed, there was no noticeable hitch and every member of the caste was obviously intent on doing his or her best to make the piece "go." Dick Phenyl, the drunken yet good-hearted barrister, is, of course, the central figure round whom the whole plot revolves and the Amateur Dramatic Society were fortunate in securing so finished an actor for the part as Mr. W. Milsted. Mrs. F. G. M. Rowley as Ruth Rolt, mother of Sweet Lavender, filled an extremely difficult role with marked success, while Mr. J. Davidson not only acted throughout with considerable zest, but displayed an astonishing aptitude for acquiring at short notice a decided American twang. The Irish brogue of Dr. Delaney came very naturally to Mr. T. A. A. Wilson who, we have reason to believe, hails from the Emerald Isle and the land of peculiar supper parties. Miss Bacon was Sweet Lavender and Mr. Skaife Clement Hale, her lover. The remainder of the caste was as follows : Mrs. Gilfillian, Mrs. C. Moore: Minnie Gilfillian. Miss Brook Mr. Geoffrey Wedderburn, Mr. P. B. Allott ; Mr. Maw (a solicitor), Mr. G W Dillon : and Mr. Bulger (hairdresser) Major H. W. K. Read, R. A. M. C. All these did justice to their parts and a word of praise should not be omitted for the genius behind the scenes—Mr. Fred. Atkinson, Accountant-General, who laboured so hard and so ungrudgingly to make the play a success.

MANGROL.

November 4th :—Since the installation, the present Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol (Kathiawar) has been so very popular, and held in so high an esteem by his subjects and co-religionists in general, that several complimentary addresses, have always poured in from within and without. Yesterday morning a deputation composed of the members of "The Young Men Association" and many of the State Officers and Amirs, waited upon him, representing "The Anjuman-i-Islam Pretoria (Africa)" to deliver him a beautifully printed Address in English, recently sent by the said Anjuman to Mr. N. K. Abbassy the Secretary of the Association and Mr. S. Bahauddin, to be read before and given over to the Sheikh Saheb.

The senders, spoke of the Sheikh Saheb in very high terms, and expressed their utmost joy at his installation and the Addrsss was read by Mr. Vali Mahomed C. Momin amid the cheers of the assembled. Sheikh Saheb, rising to reply, first thanked the deputation, and asked his Acting Diwan, Ali Jan Khan, B.A., to send his sincere thanks to the members of the Anjuman Pretoria, by wire, for the feelings they had shown towards him through the Address. . . . . During his reply, he dwelt upon the intolerable situation meted out by the British Indians in Transvaal, he could not help sympathising with those who suffered from the humiliating nature of the new Acts. But he hoped and assured that the kind and considerable heart of the ruling dynasty and the moral courage of the Britons, would be stimulated, to their duty towards the protection of the interests and rights of the British Indians, if the patriotic Indians here and there persisted in their constitutional agitation. Those among the present were Dr. Ravishanker, Mr. Razaulhuq Abbassy, S. Bavamian. Bar-at-Law, S. Mohmudbhai, A. N. Sheikh, pleaders, Memon Shethias and many others. After "attar" and "pan" being served by the State to the delegates the meeting was closed.

FEROZEPORE.

November 2 :—At the Municipal Hall on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, a garden party was given in honour of Mr. R. D. Dow, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ferozpore Arsenal, who, after a long and distinguished service of over 30 years in India, is about to proceed Home on leave pending retirement. The "mistries" and workmen of the Arsenal Workyard naturally formed the bulk of the audience. Munshi Farzand Ali, Head Clerk of the Arsenal, was requested to express, on behalf of the entire body of Mr. Dow's workmen, their deep sense of gratitude towards him for his uniformly sympathetic and kind treatment of them and to voice the universal regret felt by them at his approaching departure. The brief purport of Munshi Farzand Ali's speech was that British gentlemen of Mr. Dow's type, by establishing and cementing friendly feelings between the ruling and the ruled classes in this country, rendered valuable service in helping to solidify the British Empire in India; that during the 16 years he had held charge of the Arsenal Workyard, Mr. Dow had provided thousands of needy workmen with employment and had trained up thousands besides to useful trades; that by reason of his long residence at Ferozepore and by reason of his well-known readiness to help the poor, Mr. Dow's name had become a household word in Ferozepore and its suburbs and blessings were daily invoked upon him by mothers and wives whose sons and husbands were found means by Mr. Dow of earning honest livelihood. Reference was made in conclusion to a complementary order published by Major M. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A., Ordnance Officer in charge, Ferozepore Arsenal, in which it was stated that the Ferozepore Arsenal and the Ordnance Department would sustain a serious loss in Mr. Dow's departure,

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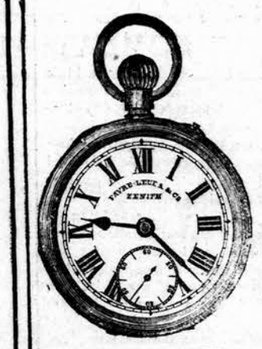

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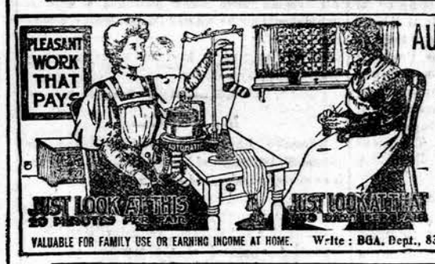

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Published by A. N. Templeton for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'Mello, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 6 Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86 Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs TREACHER SPINK &